

PROGRAM ACQUISITION COSTS BY WEAPON SYSTEM



*Department of Defense Budget
For Fiscal Year 2008*

February 2007

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**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
FY 2008 BUDGET
PROGRAM ACQUISITION COSTS**
(Dollars in Millions)

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<u>Army</u>	<u>AIRCRAFT</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>No</u>
AH-64	Apache	1,139.4	1,536.8	905.4	1
CH-47	Chinook	687.6	1,159.0	782.0	2
UH-60	Blackhawk	788.5	1,206.3	793.3	3
ARH	Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter	88.5	232.7	550.6	4
LUH	Light Utility Helicopter	88.7	166.5	230.5	5
<u>Navy</u>					
E-2C/D	Hawkeye	891.5	717.7	900.0	6
EA-6B	Prowler	168.9	109.5	71.7	7
EA-18G	Growler	731.3	1,017.5	1,591.5	8
F/A-18E/F	Hornet	3,304.6	3,016.8	2,609.1	9
H-1	USMC H-1 Upgrades	372.9	451.6	522.1	10
MH-60R	Helicopter	615.1	932.5	1,075.7	11
MH-60S	Helicopter	613.3	629.7	547.5	12
T-45S	Goshawk	278.8	410.6	90.7	13
E-6	Mercury	49.2	95.9	162.7	14
VH-71	Executive Helicopter	897.6	630.2	271.0	15
<u>Air Force</u>					
A-10	Thunderbolt	127.7	138.8	169.1	16
B-2	Stealth Bomber	343.0	434.2	560.1	17
C-5	Galaxy	337.3	378.2	602.3	18
C-17	Globemaster	3,858.2	4,770.8	653.5	19
CSAR-X	Search and Rescue Aircraft	-	200.7	290.1	20
F-15E	Eagle Multi-Mission Fighter	327.8	301.8	120.5	21
F-16	Falcon Multi-Mission Fighter	542.7	518.3	420.0	22
F-22	Raptor	4,102.5	4,003.5	4,604.9	23
KC-X	Tanker Replacement	24.1	69.6	314.5	24
<u>DoD Wide/Joint</u>					
C/KC-130J	Airlift/Tanker Aircraft	1,956.8	1,481.1	1,589.2	25
F-35	Joint Strike Fighter	4,569.3	4,992.8	6,142.2	26
T-6A	Joint Primary Aircraft Training System (JPATS)	348.7	451.1	551.0	27
V-22	Osprey	1,712.2	2,089.8	2,589.1	28
RQ-4A	Global Hawk	617.3	695.7	876.3	29
MUAS	Medium Unmanned Aircraft System (Predator class)	472.2	491.3	678.8	30
SUAS	Small Unmanned Aircraft System (Raven/Shadow)	348.2	62.1	70.2	31

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
FY 2008 BUDGET
PROGRAM ACQUISITION COSTS**
(Dollars in Millions)

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<u>Army</u>	<u>MUNITIONS</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>No</u>
HIMARS	High Mobility Artillery Rocket System	304.6	318.0	305.9	32
JAVELIN	Javelin Advanced Anti-Tank Weapon	55.6	83.4	103.8	33
<u>Navy</u>					
ESSM	Evolved Seasparrow Missile	98.5	99.2	83.3	34
RAM	Rolling Airframe Missile	85.8	56.6	79.5	35
STANDARD	Missile (Air Defense)	292.2	315.6	391.5	36
TOMAHAWK	Cruise Missile	399.1	377.2	394.5	37
TRIDENT II	Sub Launched Ballistic Missile	905.2	935.9	1,214.2	38
SFW	Sensor Fuzed Weapon	118.8	118.4	-	39
WCMD	Wind Corrected Munitions	30.0	15.5	-	40
<u>DoD WIDE/Joint</u>					
AIM-9X	Sidewinder	105.5	100.6	119.9	41
AMRAAM	Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile	212.2	253.7	353.5	42
JASSM	Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile	157.5	207.2	213.3	43
JDAM	Joint Direct Attack Munition	306.1	274.4	146.4	44
JSOW	Joint Standoff Weapon	158.4	151.5	156.2	45
SDB	Small Diameter Bomb	128.4	214.2	250.3	46
<u>Navy</u>					
<u>VESSELS</u>					
CVN-21	Carrier Replacement Program	1,063.0	1,414.8	3,080.6	47
DDG 1000	Destroyer	1,758.5	3,365.8	3,456.9	48
DDG-51	AEGIS Destroyer	147.4	354.3	78.1	49
LCS	Littoral Combat Ship	1,054.4	926.6	1,208.3	50
LPD-17	San Antonio Class Amphibious Transport Dock	1,525.5	385.6	1,403.2	51
SSN 774	Virginia Class Submarine	2,718.5	2,754.1	2,722.9	52
RCOH	CVN Refueling Complex Overhaul	1,320.3	1,067.1	297.3	53
T-AKE	Auxiliary Dry Cargo Ship	386.3	453.2	456.1	54
LHA	LHA Replacement	170.0	1,144.0	1,383.3	55
<u>DoD WIDE/ Joint</u>					
JHSV	Joint High Speed Vessel	9.6	34.3	234.0	56

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
FY 2008 BUDGET
PROGRAM ACQUISITION COSTS
(Dollars in Millions)

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<u>Army</u>	<u>COMBAT VEHICLES</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>No</u>
FCS	Future Combat System	3,219.0	3,389.0	3,663.0	57
ABRAMS	Abrams Tank Upgrade	915.7	1,645.4	669.5	58
STRYKER	STRYKER Family of Armored Vehicles	1,354.0	911.1	1,181.5	59
<u>Marine Corps</u>					
EFV	Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle	272.7	347.8	288.2	60
<u>Navy</u>	<u>SPACE PROGRAMS</u>				
MUOS	Mobile User Objective System	449.5	662.4	827.4	61
<u>Air Force</u>					
AEHF	Advanced Extremely High Frequency	1,161.1	630.9	611.0	62
EELV	Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle	622.3	871.8	1,166.6	63
MLV	Medium Launch Vehicles	144.6	101.3	117.7	64
GPS	Global Positioning System	614.0	586.6	929.8	65
NPOESS	National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System	318.6	347.4	334.9	66
SBIRS-H	Space Based Infrared System-High	710.2	669.1	1,070.0	67
SR	Space Radar	98.1	185.4	*	68
TSAT	Transformational Satellite Communications System	416.8	729.9	963.6	69
WGS	Wideband Gapfiller System	169.0	450.0	344.4	70
<u>Army</u>	<u>OTHER PROGRAMS</u>				
FHTV	Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles	390.4	1,025.2	484.9	71
FMTV	Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles	692.8	1,496.9	830.4	72
HMMWV	High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles	1,301.6	1,664.6	607.2	73
ASV	Armored Security Vehicle	115.5	160.4	155.1	74
JNN	Joint Network Node-Network Single Channel Ground &	678.7	226.9	329.2	75
SINCGARS	Airborne Radio System	784.9	188.9	137.1	76
<u>DoD WIDE/Joint</u>					
JTRS	Joint Tactical Radio System	371.3	801.1	870.6	77
MD	Missile Defense	7,758.2	9,433.6	8,849.7	78
CHEM/DEMIL	Chemical Demil	1,386.8	1,323.4	1,541.9	80
P/M CAP	Patriot / Meads CAP	839.4	908.8	933.2	81

* FY 2008 Space Radar funding is classified

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS ARMY

AH-64 APACHE



Description: The Apache program includes the Longbow Apache which consists of a mast mounted Fire Control Radar (FCR) integrated into an upgraded and enhanced AH-64 airframe. This program also provides Target Acquisition Designation Sight (TADS) and Pilot Night Vision Sensors (PNVS), and other safety and reliability enhancements. The FCR effort is being accomplished by a joint venture team comprised of Northrop-Grumman, Baltimore, MD and Lockheed-Martin Corporation, Owego, NY. Boeing Corporation in Mesa, AZ is the prime contractor for the Longbow Apache program.

Mission: The AH-64 provides a fire and forget HELLFIRE air-to-ground missile capability, modernized target acquisition and night vision capabilities, and transition the Apache to the Future Force greatly increasing weapon system effectiveness and aircraft survivability.

FY 2008 Program: The budget request supports the remanufacture of 36 AH-64A aircraft to the AH-64 D (Longbow) configuration.

Program Acquisition Costs

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007*</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	1,035.3	(-)	1,414.8	(-)	711.7
RDT&E	(-)	104.1	(-)	122.0	(-)	193.7
TOTAL	(-)	1,139.4	(-)	1,536.8	(-)	905.4

* FY 2007 production includes \$621.0 million provided by Title IX of the FY 2007 DoD Appropriations Act.

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS ARMY

CH-47 CHINOOK



Description: The CH-47F program procures 513 aircraft -- 378 remanufacture CH-47F models, 74 new build CH-47Fs, and 61 Special Operations MH-47Gs. The primary upgrades include a new digital cockpit and modifications to the airframe. The upgraded cockpit will include enhanced communications and navigation equipment for improved mission performance, and survivability. Airframe structural modifications will reduce harmful vibrations, lowering operation and support costs. Other airframe modifications reduce the time required for aircraft tear down/build-up after deployment by about 60 percent. Installation of a more powerful engine will improve fuel efficiency and significantly enhance lift performance. Boeing Corp. in Philadelphia, PA is the prime contractor.

Mission: To provide a system designed to transport ground forces, supplies, ammunition, and other battle-critical cargo in support of worldwide combat and contingency operations.

FY 2008 Program: The budget request supports the remanufacture of 23 aircraft and 6 new build aircraft.

Program Acquisition Costs*						
(\$ Millions)						
<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007**</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>		
<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	
Procurement	(26) 646.0	(38) 1,130.1		(29) 770.8		
RDT&E	<u>(-) 41.6</u>	<u>(-) 28.9</u>		<u>(-) 11.2</u>		
TOTAL	(26) 687.6	(38) 1,159.0		(29) 782.0		

* Quantities in FY06 and FY07 are remanufactured aircraft. In FY 2008, 23 aircraft are remanufactured and 6 aircraft are new procurement.

** FY 2007 production includes \$511.5 million provided by Title IX of the FY 2007 DoD Appropriations Act.

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS ARMY

UH-60 UTILITY HELICOPTER (BLACKHAWK)



Description: The BLACKHAWK is a twin engine, single-rotor helicopter that is designed to carry a crew of four and a combat equipped squad of eleven or an equal cargo load. It is also capable of carrying external loads of up to 6,000 lbs. The prime contractor is Sikorsky Aircraft of Stratford, CT.

Mission: The BLACKHAWK provides a highly maneuverable, air transportable, troop carrying helicopter for all intensities of conflict, without regard to geographical location or environmental conditions. It moves troops, equipment and supplies into combat and performs aeromedical evacuation and multiple functions in support of the Army's air mobility doctrine for employment of ground forces.

FY 2008 Program: The budget request supports continued production of 42 aircraft.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007*</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(49)	672.2	(59)	1,080.7	(42)	705.4
RDT&E	<u>(-)</u>	<u>116.3</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>125.6</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>87.9</u>
TOTAL	(49)	788.5	(59)	1,206.3	(42)	793.3

* FY 2007 production includes \$320.1 million provided by Title IX of the FY 2007 DoD Appropriations Act.

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS ARMY

ARMED RECONNAISSANCE HELICOPTER (ARH) PROGRAM



Description: The ARH is a scout helicopter replaces the OH-58 Kiowa Warrior and will perform reconnaissance and provide security in combat operations. The prime contractor is Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. of Fort Worth, TX. The program is currently in system development and demonstration (SDD).

Mission: The mission of the ARH is to conduct aerial armed reconnaissance gaining actionable combat information to enable joint/combined air-ground maneuvers including mobile strike, close combat and vertical operations across the full spectrum of military operations. Armed reconnaissance, which includes reconnaissance and security, represents the capability to suppress ground forces, if necessary, to gain battlefield information without engaging in a major fight.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget request supports continued production of 37 aircraft.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>		
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	(-)	(12)	101.4	(37)	468.3
RDT&E	(-)	88.5	(-)	131.3	(-)	82.3
TOTAL	(-)	88.5	(12)	232.7	(37)	550.6

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS ARMY

LIGHT UTILITY HELICOPTER (LUH) PROGRAM



Description: The LUH will be a utility helicopter replacing the UH-1 and the OH-58 Kiowa Warrior. It will provide reliable and sustainable general and administrative support in permissive environments at reduced acquisition and operating costs. There is no RDT&E funding required for this program. The LUH acquisition strategy provides for the competitive procurement of a commercial off-the-shelf, non-developmental aircraft.

Mission: The Light Utility Helicopter will provide organic general support at Corps and Division levels. The primary mission for the LUH is to provide aerial transport for logistical and administrative support.

FY 2008 Program: The budget request supports the continued production of 44 aircraft.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(16)	88.7	(26)	166.5	(44)	230.5
RDT&E	<u>(-)</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>(-)</u>
TOTAL	(16)	88.7	(26)	166.5	(44)	230.5

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS NAVY

E-2C/D HAWKEYE



Description: The E-2C/D (Early Warning) Hawkeye is an all-weather, twin engine, carrier-based, airborne early warning aircraft designed to extend task force defense perimeters. Prime contractors are Northrop-Grumman Corp. of St. Augustine, FL for the airframe and Rolls-Royce Corporation, Indianapolis, IN for the engine.

Mission: The E-2C/D aircraft provides advance warning of approaching enemy surface units, and aircraft to vector interceptors or strike aircraft to attack. They provide area surveillance, intercept, strike/air traffic control, radar surveillance, search and rescue assistance, communication relay and automatic tactical data exchange. The E-2D is the next generation of the E-2C aircraft, and will provide the long range air and surface picture; theater air and missile defense; and an expanded littoral capability.

FY 2008 Program: The budget request supports the long lead items for the Low Rate Initial Production aircraft in Advance Procurement for the E-2D. The RDT&E funding for the E-2D supports correcting system obsolescence, testing and communication component replacements, improved operator workstations, and incorporates a multi-level Security Open Architecture. FY07 is the last year of the E-2C multi-year procurement.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(2)	272.5	(2)	211.9	(-)	68.3
RDT&E	<u>(-)</u>	<u>619.0</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>505.8</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>831.7</u>
TOTAL	(2)	891.5	(2)	717.7	(-)	900.0

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS NAVY

EA-6B PROWLER



Description: The EA-6B Prowler is a 4-seat twin engine derivative of the A-6 Attack aircraft that is equipped with a computer-controlled electronic surveillance and control system, and high power jamming transmitters contained in external mounted pods. The prime contractor is Northrop Grumman Corporation, Bethpage, NY.

Mission: The mission of the EA-6B aircraft is to provide airborne electronic attack capability that is able to tactically control, manage the electromagnetic environment and deny, degrade, deceive, and destroy adversary radar and communication capabilities in support of Navy and Marine Corps strike forces.

FY 2008 Program: The budget request supports the modifications of the Outer Wing Panels, Low Band Transmitters, and Multifunctional Information Distribution System (LINK-16) along with the EA-6B “Productive Ratio” modification effort that includes improvements which will maximize the EA-6B readiness while minimizing operational and support costs. The overall goals of the modification program are to upgrade the airframe structure and avionics systems to increase the life of the aircraft and to expand the aircraft’s jamming capabilities.

Program Acquisition Costs

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	127.7	(-)	48.8	(-)	30.6
RDT&E	(-)	41.2	(-)	60.7	(-)	41.1
TOTAL	(-)	168.9	(-)	109.5	(-)	71.7

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS

NAVY

EA-18G GROWLER



Description: The EA-18G is the fourth major variant of the F/A-18 family of aircraft. The EA-18G will serve as the Navy's replacement for the EA-6B with its Airborne Electronic Attack (AEA) capability to detect, identify, locate, and suppress hostile emitters. The EA-18G will have the capability to operate autonomously or as a major node in a network-centric operation and will provide accurate emitter targeting for employment of onboard suppression weapons such as the High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missile (HARM). Prime contractors are Boeing Aircraft Corporation of St. Louis, MO for the airframe and General Electric Company, Aircraft Engine Division of Lynn, MA for the engines. Northrop Grumman Corporation, Bethpage, NY is a major subcontractor.

Mission: The mission of the EA-18G is to provide an Airborne Electronic Attack capability in support of Naval strike forces.

FY 2008 Program: The budget request supports the fourth year (FY 2005-2009) of the multi-year procurement (MYP). This request will procure assets using the MYP contract supporting the minimum yearly quantity of 42 aircraft per year and the procurement is split between the EA-18G and the F/A-18E/Fs. Since the EA-18G is a modified F/A-18F, some support costs are common and are more efficiently managed out of one budget line.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(4)	351.6	(8)	645.2	(18)	1,318.8
RDT&E	(-)	379.7	(-)	372.3	(-)	272.7
TOTAL	(4)	731.3	(8)	1,017.5	(18)	1,591.5

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS

NAVY

F/A-18E/F HORNET



Description: The F/A-18E/F Naval Strike Fighter is a twin-engine, mid-wing, multi-mission tactical aircraft for deployment in Navy fighter and attack squadrons. The F/A-18E/F through selected external equipment can accomplish specific fighter or attack missions. The F/A-18 E/F model possesses enhanced range, payload and survivability features compared with the prior C/D models. Prime contractors are Boeing Aircraft Corp. of St. Louis, MO for the airframe and General Electric Company, Aircraft Engine Division of Lynn, MA for the engines. Northrop Grumman Corp., Hawthorne, CA is a major subcontractor.

Mission: The F/A-18E/F is a strike fighter capable of performing the traditional missions of fighter escort and fleet air defense, interdiction, and close air support, while still retaining excellent fighter and self defense capabilities.

FY 2008 Program: The budget request supports the fourth year (FY 2005-2009) of the multi-year procurement (MYP). This MYP contract is currently funded at a minimum yearly quantity of 42 aircraft per year and the procurement is split between the F/A-18E/F and the EA-18G aircraft models. The contract has a variation quantity clause permitting an additional 6 aircraft per year. The F/A-18E/F and the EA-18G have some of the same support costs, those common costs are managed in the F/A-18E/F budget line.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(38)	3,211.6	(34)	2,974.6	(24)	2,545.8
RDT&E	<u>(-)</u>	<u>93.0</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>42.2</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>63.3</u>
TOTAL	(38)	3,304.6	(34)	3,016.8	(24)	2,609.1

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS

NAVY

MARINE CORPS H-1 Upgrades



Description: The H-1 Helicopter Upgrades program converts AH-1W and UH-1N helicopters to the AH-1Z and UH-1Y, respectively. The upgraded helicopters will have increased maneuverability, speed, and payload capability. The upgrade scope includes a new four-bladed rotor system, new transmissions, a new four-bladed tail rotor and drive system, and upgraded landing gear. The prime contractor is Bell Helicopter Division, Fort Worth, TX.

Mission: The H-1 Upgrades aircraft provide offensive air support, utility support, armed escort, and airborne command and control during naval expeditionary operations or joint and combined operations.

FY 2008 Program: The budget request provides for low-rate initial production.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007*</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>		
<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	
Procurement	(7) 314.0	(11) 443.8		(20) 518.5		
RDT&E	(-) 58.9	(-) 7.8		(-) 3.6		
TOTAL	(7) 372.9	(11) 451.6		(20) 522.1		

* FY 2007 production includes \$68.6 million provided by Title IX of the FY 2007 DoD Appropriations Act.

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS NAVY

MH-60R Helicopter



Description: The MH-60R Multi-Mission Helicopter Upgrade program provides battle group protection and adds significant capability in coastal littorals and regional conflicts. The upgrade scope includes new H-60 Series airframes, significant avionics improvements, and enhancements to the acoustic suite, new radars and an improved electronics surveillance system. Prime contractors are Sikorsky Aircraft of Stratford, CN for the airframe and Lockheed Martin of Owego, NY for the avionics.

Mission: The MH-60R will be the forward deployed fleet's primary Anti-Submarine and Anti-Surface Warfare platform.

FY 2008 Program: The budget request provides funding for full rate production and supports a five-year multi-year procurement in FY 2007-2011.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
		<u>FY 2006</u>			<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>
		<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>		<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement		(12)	557.3		(25)	913.3
RDT&E		—(-)	—57.8		—(-)	—19.2
TOTAL		(12)	615.1		(25)	932.5
					(27)	1,075.7

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS NAVY

MH-60S Helicopter



Description: The MH-60S is a versatile twin-engine helicopter used to maintain forward deployed fleet sustainability through rapid airborne delivery of materials and personnel, to support amphibious operations through search and rescue coverage and to provide an organic airborne mine countermeasures capability. The prime contractor is Sikorsky Aircraft of Stratford, CT.

Mission: The MH-60S will conduct vertical replenishment (VERTREP), day/night ship-to-ship, ship-to shore, and shore-to-ship external transfer of cargo; internal transport of passengers, mail and cargo, vertical onboard delivery; air operations; and day/night search and rescue. Organic Airborne Mine Countermeasures (OAMCM) has been added as a primary mission for the MH-60S. Five separate sensors will be integrated into the MH-60S helicopter and will provide Carrier Battle Groups and Amphibious Readiness Groups with an OAMCM capability.

FY 2008 Program: The budget request supports a follow-on five-year multi-year procurement in FY 2007-2011.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(26)	534.5	(18)	546.3	(18)	503.5
RDT&E	(-)	78.8	(-)	83.4	(-)	44.0
TOTAL	(26)	613.3	(18)	629.7	(18)	547.5

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS NAVY

T-45S GOSHAWK



Description: The T-45S GOSHAWK is a derivative of the British Aerospace HAWK aircraft. The T-45 Training System will integrate aircraft, simulators, academics, and a training management system into a replacement for current intermediate and advanced phase training aircraft. The prime contractor is Boeing Aircraft Company, St. Louis, MO; British Aerospace of Kingston, England provides the center and aft fuselage; and Rolls Royce, Ltd of Bristol, England provides the engine.

Mission: The T-45S provides undergraduate jet pilot training for Navy and Marine Corps carrier aviators.

FY 2008 Program: The budget request supports the overall goal of the modifications to correct discrepancies and deficiencies of the aircraft and to commence upgrades to the aircraft cockpit and navigation systems. The T-45 aircraft and simulators are facing critical avionics obsolescence and diminishing manufacturing source issues. Funds will support the associated costs with production shutdown of T-45S aircraft.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>		
<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	
Procurement	(6) 278.8	(12) 410.6		(-)	89.7	
RDT&E	(-) <u> </u> (-)	(-) <u> </u> (-)		(-)	<u> </u> 1.0	
TOTAL	(6) 278.8	(12) 410.6		(-)	90.7	

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS NAVY

E-6 Mercury Airborne Strategic Command Control and Communications



Description: The E-6 Mercury aircraft is a uniquely configured Boeing 707 supporting Take Charge and Move Out (TACAMO), Airborne Command Post (ABNCP) and Airborne Launch Control System (ALCS) 24/7. Prime contractors are; Boeing of Wichita, KS and Jacksonville, FL for Airframe/SLAP, ADWS/Avionics and Rockwell Collins of Richardson, TX for Block I. Sub-contractors include L3 Comm of Waco, TX for Block I and Lockheed Martin of Manassas, VA for Mission Computer Set (MCS). L3/VERTEX (Tinker AFB, OK) is the prime for Contractor Logistics Support.

Mission: The missions of the E-6 TACAMO aircraft are to provide survivable, enduring, reliable airborne command, control and communications in support of the President, Secretary of Defense and United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM).

FY 2008 Program: The budget request supports the E-6 aircraft modifications of aircraft thermal blankets, Fuel Quantity Indicating System, Velocity Loop Controller, High Power Transmit Set Cable Cutter, Auxiliary Power Unit Crossover Duct and Auxiliary Power Unit, Utility Trailing Wire Antenna, Open Systems Architecture, Crash Survivable Flight Incident Recorder, Flight Management Computer System, Mission Avionics Processing System and Service Life Assessment Program along with Service Life Extension Program.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	11.1	(-)	58.6	(-)	126.2
RDT&E	(-)	38.1	(-)	37.3	(-)	36.5
TOTAL	(-)	49.2	(-)	95.9	(-)	162.7

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS NAVY

VH-71 EXECUTIVE AIRCRAFT



Description: The VH-71 Executive helicopter program is the replacement aircraft for the VH-3D and VH-60N and will provide safe and timely transportation for the President and Vice President of the United States, heads of state and others as directed by the White House Military Office. The contractor for systems integration is Lockheed Martin.

Mission: The global nature of the commitments requires the aircraft to deploy worldwide and operate in varying environments and climatic conditions without mission degradation.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget provides for continued development of the program.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
RDT&E	(-)	<u>897.6</u>	(-)	<u>630.2</u>	(-)	<u>271.0</u>
TOTAL	(-)	897.6	(-)	630.2	(-)	271.0

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

A-10 AIRCRAFT



Description: The A-10 Thunderbolt was the first aircraft designed for close air support of ground forces and is capable of delivering a full range of air-to-ground munitions as well as self defense air-to-air missiles. It is a twin-engine aircraft that can be used against all ground targets, including tanks and armored vehicles. The contractor for systems integration is Lockheed Martin.

Mission: The primary mission of the A-10 is to provide day and night close air combat support for land forces. The A-10 has a secondary mission of supporting search and rescue and Special Forces operations. It also possesses a limited capability to perform certain types of interdiction. All of these missions may take place in a high or low threat environment.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget provides for Precision Enhancement and Wing Replacement modifications.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	72.0	(-)	106.9	(-)	167.1
RDT&E	(-)	<u>55.7</u>	(-)	<u>31.9</u>	(-)	<u>2.0</u>
TOTAL	(-)	127.7	(-)	138.8	(-)	169.1

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

B-2 STEALTH BOMBER



Description: The B-2 is an intercontinental bomber that employs low observable technology to achieve its mission. The bomber is an all-wing, two-place aircraft with twin weapon bays. Four General Electric F-118-GE100 aircraft engines power the B-2. Northrop-Grumman Corporation, El Segundo, CA is the prime contractor for the B-2s.

Mission: The primary mission of the B-2 is to enable any theater commander to hold at risk and, if necessary, attack an enemy's war-making potential, especially those time critical targets that, if not destroyed in the first hours or days of a conflict, would allow unacceptable damage to be inflicted on the friendly side. The B-2 will also retain its potential as a nuclear bomber, reinforcing the deterrence of nuclear conflict.

FY 2008 Program: Continues the modification of the B-2 aircraft, primarily the upgrade to the radar system.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	61.3	(-)	192.6	(-)	316.1
RDT&E	(-)	281.7	(-)	241.6	(-)	244.0
TOTAL	(-)	343.0	(-)	434.2	(-)	560.1

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

C-5 Galaxy



Description: The C-5 Galaxy world's largest aircraft. Using the front and rear cargo openings, the Galaxy can be loaded and off-loaded at the same time. Both nose and rear doors open the full width and height of the cargo compartment. The major contractors are Lockheed Martin (Airframe) and General Electric (Engine).

Mission: The C-5 is a heavy cargo transport designed to provide strategic airlift for deployment and supply of combat and support forces. It can carry fully equipped, combat-ready troops to any area in the world on short notice and provide full field support necessary to maintain a fighting force.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 provides for the two-phase modernization effort that will improve aircraft reliability, maintainability, and availability. Phase I is the Avionics Modernization Program (AMP) and Phase II is the Reliability Enhancement & Re-engine Program (RERP).

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	111.6	(-)	227.6	(-)	398.7
RDT&E	(-)	225.7	(-)	150.6	(-)	203.6
TOTAL	(-)	337.3	(-)	378.2	(-)	602.3

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

C-17 Globemaster



Description: The C-17 is a wide-body aircraft capable of airlifting outsized and oversized payloads over intercontinental ranges, with or without in-flight refueling. Its capabilities include rapid direct delivery of forces by airland or airdrop into austere tactical environments with runways as short as 3,000 feet. The C-17 is capable of performing both inter-theater and intra-theater airlift missions. The major contractors are Boeing, Long Beach, CA (Airframe) and Pratt-Whitney, East Hartford, CT (Engine).

Mission: The C-17 provides outsize intra-theater airland/airdrop capability not available in the current airlift force.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 provides for the removing and shipping of C-17 production tooling/equipment to off-site storage.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007*</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(15)	3,697.6	(22)	4,597.7	(-)	471.8
RDT&E	(-)	160.6	(-)	173.1	(-)	181.7
TOTAL	(15)	3,858.2	(22)	4,770.8	(-)	653.5

* FY 2007 production includes \$2,094.0 million for 10 aircraft provided by Title IX of the FY 2007 DoD Appropriations Act.

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

Combat Search and Rescue Replacement (CSAR-X)



Description: The CSAR-X will replace the current fleet of HH-60G PAVE HAWK helicopters, which are quickly approaching their useful economic service life limit. The CSAR-X will provide Personnel Recovery forces with a medium-lift vertical take-off and landing aircraft that is quickly deployable (via C-5, C-17, or self deployable) and capable of main base and austere location operations for worldwide personnel recovery missions.

Mission: The primary mission of the CSAR-X is to recover downed aircrew and isolated personnel. Rescue forces may also conduct other missions inherent in their capabilities to conduct Personnel Recovery, such as non-conventional assisted recovery, non-combatant evacuation operations, civil search and rescue, international aid, emergency medical evacuation, disaster/humanitarian relief, and insertion/extraction of combat forces.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget provides funding for the continued system design and development of the CSAR-X aircraft system. This program is one of three pilots in the “Capital Funding” initiative.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
RDT&E	(-)	-	(-)	<u>200.7</u>	(-)	<u>290.1</u>
TOTAL	(-)	-	(-)	200.7	(-)	290.1

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

F-15E EAGLE MULTI MISSION FIGHTER



Description: The F-15E is a twin-engine, two man crew, fixed swept wing aircraft. The F-15E maintains the basic F-15 air superiority characteristics while adding air-to-surface weapons capability. Prime contractors are Boeing of St. Louis, MO for the airframe, and Pratt and Whitney of East Hartford, CT for the engine.

Mission: The F-15E performs both air superiority and all-weather, deep penetration, and night/under-the-weather attack with large air-to-surface weapon payloads.

FY 2008 Program: Continues development and procurement of modifications for upgrading the F-15E aircraft.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>		
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	192.8	(-)	164.3	(-)	19.2
RDT&E	(-)	135.0	(-)	137.5	(-)	101.3
TOTAL	(-)	327.8	(-)	301.8	(-)	120.5

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

F-16 FALCON MULTI-MISSION FIGHTER



Description: The F-16 is a single seat, fixed wing, high performance fighter aircraft powered by a single engine. The advanced technology features include a blended wing body, reduced static margin, and fly-by-wire flight control system. Prime contractors are Lockheed-Martin of Fort Worth, TX for the airframe and Pratt and Whitney of East Hartford, CT and General Electric, Evendale, OH for the engine.

Mission: The F-16 aircraft is a lightweight, high performance, multipurpose fighter capable of performing a broad spectrum of tactical air warfare tasks at affordable cost well into the next century.

FY 2008 Program: Continues the development and procurement of modifications to upgrade the F-16 aircraft.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	418.2	(-)	366.3	(-)	329.4
RDT&E	(-)	124.5	(-)	152.0	(-)	90.6
TOTAL	(-)	542.7	(-)	518.3	(-)	420.0

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

F-22 RAPTOR



Description: The F-22 program is producing the next generation air superiority fighter for the first part of the century. The F-22 will penetrate enemy airspace and achieve first-look, first-kill capability against multiple targets. The contractors for Engineering & Manufacturing Development are Lockheed Martin, Marietta, GA, and Ft. Worth, TX; Boeing, Seattle, WA for the airframe; and Pratt & Whitney, West Palm Beach, FL for the engine.

Mission: The F-22 will enhance U.S. air superiority capability against the projected threat and will eventually replace the F-15 aircraft.

FY 2008 Program: Continues the 60 aircraft multi-year procurement initiated in FY 2007.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(23)	3,688.9	(20)	3,531.0	(20)	3,861.3
RDT&E	_(-)	_413.6	_(-)	_472.5	_(-)	_743.6
TOTAL	(23)	4,102.5	(20)	4,003.5	(20)	4,604.9

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

KC-X Aerial Refueling Tanker



(KC-X Aerial Refueling Tanker will replace the KC-135, pictured above)

Description: KC-X Aerial refueling Tanker will replace the aging fleet of KC-135 and KC-10 tankers. The KC-X will be a derivative of a commercial aircraft platform. The KC-X will have a larger integral cargo capacity than predecessor tankers providing capability for secondary missions.

Mission: The KC-X will meet the primary air refueling missions of Global Attack, Air Bridge, Theater Support, Deployment, and Special Operations Support. Air refueling forces perform these missions at the strategic, operational, and tactical level across the entire spectrum of military operations. Other missions include emergency air refueling, airlift, aero medical evacuation, and combat search and rescue.

FY 2008 Program: A competitive contract award is anticipated in late FY 2007 for the development program. The FY 2008 budget provides funding for program competition costs and the continued design and development of the KC-X aircraft system.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
RDT&E	(-)	24.1	(-)	69.6	(-)	314.5
TOTAL	(-)	24.1	(-)	69.6	(-)	314.5

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS DOD-WIDE/JOINT

C-130 AIRLIFT/TANKER AIRCRAFT



Description: The Hercules C-130J is a tactical airlift aircraft capable of performing a number of tactical airlift missions including deployment and redeployment of troops and/or supplies within/ between command areas in a theater of operation, aero-medical evacuation, air logistic support and augmentation of strategic airlift forces. The KC-130J is designed for cargo, tanker, and troop carrier operations. The major contractors are Lockheed Corporation, Marietta, GA for the airframe and General Motors, Allison Division, Indianapolis, IN for the engine.

Mission: The mission of the C-130J is the immediate and responsive delivery of combat troops and supplies directly into objective areas; and the air logistic support of all theater forces, including those engaged in combat operations. The KC-130J primarily provides tactical in-flight refueling and assault support transportation.

FY 2008 Program: Continues the C-130J / KC-130J multi-year procurement.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007*</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
Procurement	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Air Force						
C-130	(-)	180.2	(-)	182.6	(-)	384.4
C-130J	(11)	975.6	(9)	784.0	(9)	686.1
Subtotal (AF)	(11)	1,155.8	(9)	966.6	(9)	1,070.5
Navy						
KC-130J	(7)	557.3	(3)	243.4	(4)	256.4
Subtotal (Proc)	(18)	1,713.1	(12)	1,210.0	(13)	1,326.9
RDT&E,AF						
C-130	(-)	232.3	(-)	230.7	(-)	188.1
C-130J	(-)	11.4	(-)	40.4	(-)	74.2
Subtotal	(-)	243.7	(-)	271.1	(-)	262.3
TOTAL	(18)	1,956.8	(12)	1,481.1	(13)	1,589.2

* FY 2007 production includes \$71.8 million for the KC-130J provided by Title IX of the FY 2007 DoD Appropriations Act.

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS DOD-WIDE/JOINT

F-35 JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)



Description: The Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) is the next-generation strike fighter for the Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy and U.S. allies. This joint program will facilitate the development of affordable aircraft and related systems, with transition of key technologies and common components to support future requirements while reducing cost and risk.

Mission: The JSF will replace the Air Force A-10 and F-16, Marine Corps AV-8B and F/A-18, and provide the Navy a first day of war survivable strike fighter to complement the F/A-18E/F.

FY 2008 Program: Procures 6 Conventional Takeoff and Landing (CTOL) aircraft for the Air Force and 6 Short Takeoff and Landing (STOVL) aircraft for the Marine Corps.

Program Acquisition Costs

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Air Force	(-)	117.4	(2)	571.5	(6)	1,421.7
Navy	(-)	(-)	(-)	<u>124.5</u>	(6)	<u>1,232.2</u>
Subtotal	(-)	117.4	(2)	696.0	(12)	2,653.9
RDT&E						
Navy	(-)	2,187.1	(-)	2,163.9	(-)	1,707.4
Air Force	(-)	<u>2,264.8</u>	(-)	<u>2,132.9</u>	(-)	<u>1,780.9</u>
Subtotal	(-)	<u>4,451.9</u>	(-)	<u>4,296.8</u>	(-)	<u>3,488.3</u>
TOTAL	(-)	4,569.3	(2)	4,992.8	(12)	6,142.2

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS DOD-WIDE/JOINT

T-6A Texan II JOINT PRIMARY AIRCRAFT TRAINING SYSTEM (JPATS)



Description: The Joint Primary Aircraft Training System (JPATS) is a joint Navy/Air Force program that will use the T-6A Texan as a replacement aircraft for the Service's fleets of primary trainer aircraft (T-34 and T-37, respectively) and associated Ground Based Training Systems. The T-6 Texan II is a tandem seat, turboprop aircraft derivative of the Pilatus PC-9 aircraft powered by a single Pratt & Whitney PT6A-68 engine. The contractor is Raytheon/Hawker Beechcraft Corporation, Wichita, KS (airframe).

Mission: The mission of the JPATS T-6A aircraft is to support joint Navy and Air Force specialized undergraduate pilot training. It is used to train student aviators in the fundamentals of flying prior to transitioning into advanced flight training.

FY 2008 Program: The program includes the purchase of aircraft, simulators, ground-based training devices, training management systems, instructional courseware, and logistics support. The Navy continues the transition to the T-6A and increases their procurement quantities in FY 2008. The Air Force completes its transition to the T-6A in FY 2008. The combined Navy/Air Force production quantity increases in FY 2008.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Air Force	(54)	328.8	(48)	304.0	(39)	245.9
Navy	(2)	19.9	(20)	147.1	(44)	305.1
TOTAL	(56)	348.7	(68)	451.1	(83)	551.0

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS DOD-WIDE/JOINT

V-22 OSPREY



Description: The V-22 Osprey is a tilt-rotor, vertical takeoff and landing aircraft designed to meet the unique and differing needs of the U.S. Marine Corps, the U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), and the U.S. Navy. The procurement objective is 458 aircraft divided between the three components. The MV-22 will replace the CH-46E and CH-53D helicopters. The contractors include Textron, Inc., Bell Helicopter Division, Fort Worth, TX and Boeing Vertol, Philadelphia, PA.

Mission: The V-22 mission includes airborne assault, vertical lift, combat search and rescue, and special operations.

FY 2008 Program: The budget request supports procurement of 21 MV-22 and 5 CV-22 aircraft.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007*</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
MV-22 (USMC)	(12)	1,256.5	(14)	1,553.8	(21)	1,959.4
CV-22 (AF/SOCOM)	(2)	229.7	(2)	242.1	(5)	495.0
Subtotal	(14)	1,486.2	(16)	1,795.9	(26)	2,454.4
RDT&E						
Navy	(-)	192.3	(-)	267.4	(-)	118.0
AF/SOCOM	(-)	33.7	(-)	26.5	(-)	16.7
Subtotal	(-)	226.0	(-)	293.9	(-)	134.7
TOTAL	(14)	1,712.2	(16)	2,089.8	(26)	2,589.1

* FY 2007 production includes \$71.0 million for the MV-22 provided by Title IX of the FY 2007 DoD Appropriations Act.

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS DOD-WIDE/JOINT

RQ-4 GLOBAL HAWK



Description: The FY 2008 budget continues the transformation towards the development and fielding of Unmanned Aircraft Systems. The system usually comprises an aircraft segment consisting of aircraft with an Integrated Sensor Suite (ISS) sensor payload, avionics, and data links; a ground segment consisting of a Launch and Recovery Element (LRE), and a Mission Control Element (MCE) with embedded ground communications equipment; a support element; and trained personnel.

Mission: The Global Hawk provides high altitude, near-real-time, high-resolution, ISR imagery. Once mission parameters are programmed, the aircraft can autonomously taxi, take off, fly, and remain on station capturing imagery, return and land. Ground-based operators monitor UAV health and status, and can change navigation and sensor plans during flight as necessary.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget supports 5 Global Hawk aircraft and stands-up Grand Forks AFB, ND as 2nd Continental United States based operating location.

Program Acquisition Costs

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(5)	359.6	(5)	448.0	(5)	577.8
RDT&E	(-)	<u>257.7</u>	(-)	<u>247.7</u>	(-)	<u>298.5</u>
TOTAL	(5)	617.3	(5)	695.7	(5)	876.3

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS DOD-WIDE/JOINT

MEDIUM ALTITUDE UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (UAS) MQ-1 PREDATOR/MQ-9 REAPER AND WARRIOR



MQ-9 Reaper



Warrior

Description: The unmanned system usually comprises an aircraft segment consisting of an Integrated Sensor Suite (ISS), sensor payload, avionics, and data links. A ground and support segment is also part of the system. It consists of a launch and recovery capability along with a communication suite.

Mission: The primary mission is reconnaissance against critical, perishable targets at a medium altitude for long endurance. The aircraft is equipped with a number of different sensors, including a synthetic aperture radar for looking through smoke, clouds or haze. The cameras produce full motion video while the SAR produces still frame radar images. Warrior is being developed with a dual engine, where as Predators have convention piston and turbojet engines respectively.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget continues the transformation towards the development and fielding of unmanned systems like Predator and Warrior.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Predator MQ-1 (AF)	(26)	283.4	(26)	293.1	(24)	352.7
Reaper MQ-9 (AF)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(4)	79.0
Warrior (Army)	<u>(4)</u>	<u>42.5</u>	<u>(0)</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>(12)</u>	<u>118.5</u>
Subtotal	(30)	325.9	(26)	302.5	(40)	550.2
RDT&E						
Predator MQ-1 (AF)	(-)	54.1	(-)	67.9	(-)	22.3
Reaper MQ-9 (AF)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	61.1
Warrior (Army)	<u>(-)</u>	<u>92.2</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>120.9</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>45.2</u>
Subtotal	<u>(-)</u>	<u>146.3</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>188.8</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>128.6</u>
TOTAL	(30)	472.2	(26)	491.3	(40)	678.8

AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS DOD-WIDE/JOINT

SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (UAS)



Shadow

Raven

Description: The FY 2008 budget continues the implementation of the transformation towards the development and fielding of Unmanned Aircraft Systems.

Mission: The Shadow provides the tactical maneuver commander near-real-time reconnaissance, surveillance, target acquisition, and force protection during day/night and limited adverse weather conditions. Raven is an “over the hill” rucksack-portable, day/night, limited adverse weather, remotely-operated, multi-sensor system in support of combat battalions and below as well as selected combat support units.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget provides procurement funds for multiple variations of quantities for the small unmanned aircraft, system hardware, contractor logistics support, and new equipment training.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Shadow (Army)	(64)	305.2	(-)	36.0	(-)	39.5
Raven (Army)	(300)	19.0	(60)	10.2	(300)	20.7
Subtotal	(364)	324.2	(60)	46.2	(300)	60.2
RDT&E						
Shadow (Army)	(-)	24.0	(-)	15.9	(-)	8.0
Raven (Army)	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	2.0
Subtotal	(-)	24.0	(-)	15.9	(-)	10.0
TOTAL	(364)	348.2	(60)	62.1	(300)	70.2

Note: Raven system is defined as 3 aircraft; Shadow system is defined as 4 aircraft.

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS ARMY/MARINE CORPS

HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM (HIMARS)



Description: The High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) consists of a C-130 transportable, wheeled, indirect fire, rocket/missile system capable of firing all rockets and missiles in the current and future Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) family of munitions. The prime contractor is Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control, Dallas, TX.

Mission: To neutralize or suppress enemy field artillery and air defense systems and supplement cannon artillery fires.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 program continues procurement of MLRS rockets and provides for continued upgrade development.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement (Rockets only)						
Army	(984)	121.6	(702)	136.9	(1,482)	225.3
Marine Corps	(171)	69.1	(304)	100.2	(184)	25.3
Subtotal	(1,155)	190.7	(1,006)	237.1	(1,666)	250.6
RDT&E						
Army	(-)	110.0	(-)	74.7	(-)	54.1
Marine Corps	(-)	3.9	(-)	6.2	(-)	1.2
Subtotal	(-)	113.9	(-)	80.9	(-)	55.3
TOTAL	(1,155)	304.6	(1,006)	318.0	(1,666)	305.9

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS ARMY

JAVELIN



Description: The Javelin Advanced Anti-tank Weapon System-Medium is a man-portable fire and forget weapon system used against tanks with conventional and reactive armor. Special features of Javelin are the choice of top attack or direct fire mode, integrated day/night sight, soft launch permitting fire from enclosures, and imaging infrared seeker. Procurement funds buy Missiles, Command Launch Units (CLU) and Training Devices. The prime contractor is the Raytheon TI and Lockheed Martin Javelin Joint Venture at Tucson, AZ and Orlando, FL.

Mission: To defeat armored targets.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 program continues production of Javelin missiles and Command Launch Units.

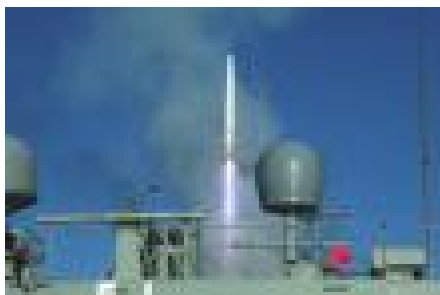
Program Acquisition Costs

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	<u>(199)</u>	<u>55.6</u>	<u>(48)</u>	<u>83.4</u>	<u>(385)</u>	<u>103.8</u>
TOTAL	(199)	55.6	(48)	83.4	(385)	103.8

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS NAVY

EVOLVED SEASPARROW MISSILE (ESSM)



Description: The Evolved Seasparrow Missile (ESSM) is an improved version of the NATO Seasparrow missile, designed for ship self-defense. The prime contractor is Raytheon Corporation, Tucson, AZ.

Mission: The mission of the ESSM is to provide the Navy a missile with performance to defeat current and projected threats that possess low altitude, high velocity and maneuver characteristics beyond the engagement capabilities of other ship self-defense systems.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 program continues production.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	<u>(116)</u>	<u>98.5</u>	<u>(108)</u>	<u>99.2</u>	<u>(85)</u>	<u>83.3</u>
TOTAL	(116)	98.5	(108)	99.2	(85)	83.3

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS NAVY

ROLLING AIRFRAME MISSILE (RAM)



Description: The Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM) is a high firepower, lightweight complementary self-defense system to engage anti-ship cruise missiles. The prime contractor is Raytheon Corporation, Tucson, AZ.

Mission: The mission of the RAM is to provide high firepower close-in defense of combatant and auxiliary ships by utilizing a dual mode, passive radio frequency/infrared missile in a compact 21 missile launcher.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 program continues production of missile quantities and alterations. The FY 2007 program contained only missile quantities, accounting for the difference in funding between those two years.

Program Acquisition Costs

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	<u>(90)</u>	<u>85.8</u>	<u>(90)</u>	<u>56.6</u>	<u>(90)</u>	<u>79.5</u>
TOTAL	(90)	85.8	(90)	56.6	(90)	79.5

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS

NAVY

STANDARD MISSILE



Description: The STANDARD missile family consists of various air defense missiles including supersonic, medium and extended range, surface-to-air missiles. The prime contractor is Raytheon Corporation, Tucson, AZ.

Mission: The mission of the STANDARD missile family is to provide all-weather, anti-air warfare armament for AEGIS cruisers, destroyers and guided missile frigates.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 program continues production of the current SM-2 variant, and continues development of a follow-on SM-6 variant.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(75)	143.7	(75)	139.1	(75)	159.7
RDT&E	(-)	148.5	(-)	176.5	(-)	231.8
TOTAL	(75)	292.2	(75)	315.6	(75)	391.5

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS NAVY

TACTICAL TOMAHAWK CRUISE MISSILE



Description: The Tactical Tomahawk is a Navy cruise missile weapon system is a long-range conventional warhead system which is sized to fit torpedo tubes and is capable of being deployed from a variety of surface ship and submarine platforms. The prime contractor is Raytheon, Tucson, AZ.

Mission: The mission of the TOMAHAWK is to provide a long-range cruise missile launched from a variety of platforms against land targets.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget continues production.

Program Acquisition Costs

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006*</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(408)	373.0	(355)	353.1	(394)	383.1
RDT&E	(-)	<u>26.1</u>	(-)	<u>24.1</u>	(-)	<u>11.4</u>
TOTAL	(408)	399.1	(355)	377.2	(394)	394.5

* FY 2006 production includes 94 missiles, and \$75.9 million provided by Title IX of the FY 2006 DoD Appropriations Act.

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS NAVY

TRIDENT II



Description: The TRIDENT II (D-5) is a submarine launched ballistic missile with greater range, payload capability and accuracy than the TRIDENT I. The major contractor is Lockheed Martin Missiles and Space Company, Sunnyvale, CA.

Mission: The mission of the TRIDENT II is to deter nuclear war by means of assured retaliation in response to a major attack on the U.S. and to enhance nuclear stability by providing no incentive for enemy first strike.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget will provide funding for program and production support (including flight test instrumentation and additional re-entry system hardware), the D5 Missile Life Extension Program, and the D5 Missile conventional modification Program.

Program Acquisition Costs* (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	905.2	(-)	915.9	(12)	1,087.8
RDT&E	(-)	—	(-)	20.0	(-)	126.4
TOTAL	(-)	905.2	(-)	935.9	(12)	1,214.2

* Includes funding for Conventional TRIDENT Modification (CTM)

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

SENSOR FUZED WEAPON (SFW)



Description: The Sensor Fuzed Weapon (CBU-97/B) is a cluster munition designed for direct attack against armored targets. The SFW is manufactured by Textron Defense Systems, Wilmington, MA.

Mission: The objective of the SFW is to develop and produce a conventional munition capable of multiple kills per pass against operating armored vehicles, air defense units, and other support vehicles.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2007 program terminates production of the SFW.

Program Acquisition Costs

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	<u>(332)</u>	<u>118.8</u>	<u>(305)</u>	<u>118.4</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>(332)</u>	<u>118.8</u>	<u>(305)</u>	<u>118.4</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>-</u>

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

WIND CORRECTED MUNITIONS DISPENSER (WCMD)



Description: The Wind Corrected Munitions Dispenser (WCMD) guidance kit for the Combined Effects Munition, Gator Mine, and Sensor Fuzed Weapon provides inertial navigation to correct for the effects of wind transients and ballistic errors caused by wind when these munitions are released from medium to high altitudes. The contractor is Lockheed-Martin, Orlando, Florida.

Mission: The objective of the WCMD is to improve the war-fighting effectiveness of both bombers and fighters.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2007 program terminates production of WCMD.

Program Acquisition Costs

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(70)	15.5	(-)	15.5	(-)	-
RDT&E	<u>(-)</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	(70)	30.0	(-)	15.5	(-)	-

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS DOD-WIDE/JOINT

AIR INTERCEPT MISSILE – 9X (AIM-9X)



Description: The AIM-9X short range air-to-air missile provides a launch and leave, air combat missile that uses passive infrared energy for acquisition and tracking of enemy aircraft.. AIM-9X is a joint Navy/Air Force program led by the Navy. The prime contractor is Raytheon Corporation, Tucson, AZ.

Mission: The mission of the AIM-9X is to destroy low and high altitude, high-speed enemy targets in an electronic countermeasures environment.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 program continues full rate production and product improvements.

Program Acquisition Costs

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Air Force	(196)	44.4	(183)	43.7	(172)	52.7
Navy	(159)	37.1	(174)	40.2	(184)	54.9
Subtotal	<u>(355)</u>	<u>81.5</u>	<u>(357)</u>	<u>83.9</u>	<u>(356)</u>	<u>107.6</u>
RDT&E						
Air Force	(-)	15.0	(-)	8.8	(-)	7.9
Navy	(-)	9.0	(-)	7.9	(-)	4.4
Subtotal	<u>(-)</u>	<u>24.0</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>12.3</u>
TOTAL	(355)	105.5	(357)	100.6	(356)	119.9

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS DOD-WIDE/JOINT

ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)



Description: The Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) is an all-weather, all-environment radar guided missile developed to improve capabilities against very low-altitude and high-altitude, high-speed targets in an electronic countermeasures environment. AMRAAM is a joint Navy/Air Force program led by the Air Force. The prime contractor is Raytheon Corporation, Tucson, AZ.

Mission: The mission of the AMRAAM is to destroy low and high altitude, high-speed enemy targets in an electronic countermeasures environment.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 program continues full rate production as well as product improvements.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>(Amt)</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>(Amt)</u>
Procurement						
Air Force	(84)	103.1	(87)	115.4	(206)	224.6
Navy	(48)	73.8	(128)	88.3	(79)	87.5
Subtotal	(132)	176.9	(215)	203.7	(285)	312.1
RDT&E						
Air Force	(-)	31.8	(-)	43.3	(-)	36.8
Navy	(-)	3.5	(-)	6.7	(-)	4.6
Subtotal	<u>(-)</u>	<u>35.3</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>41.4</u>
TOTAL	(132)	212.2	(215)	253.7	(285)	353.5

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS DOD-WIDE/JOINT

JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)



Description: The Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM) is a joint Air Force and Navy program led by the Air Force to provide a conventional precision guided, long range standoff cruise missile that can be delivered from both fighters and bombers. Lockheed Martin Integrated Systems, Inc., Orlando, FL is the prime contractor. The Navy terminated its involvement in JASSM in FY 2006, in favor of other weapons.

Mission: The mission of the JASSM is to destroy targets from a long-range standoff position deliverable by fighter and bomber aircraft.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 program continues production of the baseline and extended range JASSM variants.

Program Acquisition Cost

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement, Air Force	(75)	98.7	(163)	166.5	(210)	201.1
RDT&E, Air Force	(-)	58.8	(-)	40.7	(-)	12.2
TOTAL	(75)	157.5	(163)	207.2	(210)	213.3

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS DOD-WIDE/JOINT

JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION (JDAM)



Description: The Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) is a joint Air Force/Navy program led by the Air Force. The JDAM improves the existing inventory of general purpose gravity bombs by integrating a Global Positioning System (GPS) / inertial navigation guidance capability that improves accuracy and adverse weather capability. The prime contractor is Boeing, St. Charles, MO.

Mission: This program enhances DoD conventional strike system capabilities by providing the ability to precisely attack time-critical, high value fixed, relocatable or maritime targets under adverse environmental conditions and from all altitudes.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 program continues production, but at reduced rates from prior years, given the relatively healthy inventory of JDAM.

Program Acquisition Costs

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Air Force	(8,205)	224.6	(7,261)	174.3	(3,817)	112.8
Navy	(3,400)	81.5	(3,400)	84.7	(1,145)	33.6
Subtotal	<u>(11,605)</u>	<u>306.1</u>	<u>(10,661)</u>	<u>259.0</u>	<u>(4,962)</u>	<u>146.4</u>
RDT&E, Air Force	_____ (-)	_____ -	_____ (-)	_____ 15.4	_____ (-)	_____ -
TOTAL	(11,605)	306.1	(10,661)	274.4	(4,962)	146.4

**MUNITIONS PROGRAMS
DOD-WIDE/JOINT**

JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON (JSOW)



Description: The Joint Standoff Weapon (JSOW - AGM-154) program is a joint weapon providing day, night and adverse weather environment munition capability. The JSOW consists of three variants. The JSOW baseline (BLU-97 Submunition) provides a day, night, and all-weather environment submunition for soft and area targets. The JSOW Unitary incorporates the multi-stage Broach penetrating warhead with terminal accuracy via Automatic Target Acquisition Seeker Technology. Lastly, the BLU-108 variant provides an anti-armor/tank capability. Continued production of the BLU-108 JSOW has been deferred. The prime contractor is Raytheon Missile Systems Corp., Tucson, AZ. The Air Force terminated production of JSOW in FY 2005, favoring other weapons to meet the requirement.

Mission: JSOW is a primary standoff precision guided munition. The day/night, adverse weather capability provides continuous munitions operations from a survivable standoff range.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 program continues production and product improvements of JSOW Unitary for the Navy only.

Program Acquisition Costs

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(420)	144.2	(390)	124.1	(421)	131.3
RDT&E	<u>(-)</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>27.4</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>24.9</u>
TOTAL	(420)	158.4	(390)	151.5	(421)	156.2

MUNITIONS PROGRAMS DOD-WIDE/JOINT

SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)



Description: The Small Diameter Bomb (SDB) is a joint Air Force and Navy program led by the Air Force to provide a conventional small sized, precision guided, standoff air-to-ground weapon that can be delivered from both fighters and bombers. Boeing Corporation of St. Charles, MO is the prime contractor.

Mission: The mission of the SDB is to destroy targets from a medium-range standoff position deliverable by both fighters and bombers, with higher load-out and less collateral damage compared to other weapons.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 program continues production of SDB Increment I, for fixed target attack, and continues development of Increment II, for moving target attack.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Air Force	(567)	52.2	(1,343)	98.7	(1,395)	95.3
RDT&E						
Air Force	(-)	64.5	(-)	105.5	(-)	145.2
Navy	(-)	11.7	(-)	10.0	(-)	9.8
Subtotal	(-)	<u>76.2</u>	(-)	<u>115.5</u>	(-)	<u>155.0</u>
TOTAL	(567)	128.4	(1,343)	214.2	(1,395)	250.3

**VESSEL PROGRAMS
NAVY**

CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM



Description: The Carrier Replacement Program provides for the new construction of aircraft carriers. The last Nimitz Class carrier (CVN 77) was awarded to Newport News Shipbuilding in January 2001 and is scheduled to deliver in 2008. CVN 21 Class ships will include new technologies such as an integrated topside island which includes a new multi-function radar, a new propulsion plant, monitoring improvements, manpower reduction technologies, flight deck enhancements for greater sortie generation rates, Electromagnetic Aircraft Launching System (EMALS) and advanced arresting gear. The contractor is Northrop Grumman Newport News, Newport News, VA.

Mission: Nuclear aircraft carriers support and operate aircraft to engage in attacks on targets afloat and ashore which threaten our use of the sea and to engage in sustained operations in support of other forces.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget provides funding for construction of the lead ship, CVN 78, in FY 2008/2009 and Advance Procurement funding for CVN 79.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	762.5	(-)	1,107.0	(1)	2,848.4
RDT&E	<u>(-)</u>	<u>300.5</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>307.8</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>232.2</u>
TOTAL	(-)	1,063.0	(-)	1,414.8	(1)	3,080.6

VESSEL PROGRAMS NAVY

DDG 1000 DESTROYER



Description: The DDG 1000, formerly termed the DD(X), will be an optimally-crewed, multi-mission surface combatant designed to fulfill volume firepower and precision strike requirements. Armed with an array of weapons, DDG 1000 will provide offensive, distributed and precision firepower at long ranges in support of forces ashore. To ensure effective operations in the littoral, DDG 1000 will incorporate full-spectrum signature reduction, active and passive self-defense systems and cutting-edge survivability features. The Navy plans to incorporate technologies developed under the DDG 1000 program into the entire family of new surface combatants, which include the CG(X) and the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS). The contractors are Northrop Grumman Ship Systems, Ingalls Operations, Pascagoula, MS, and General Dynamics, Bath Iron Works, Bath, ME.

Mission: DDG 1000 will provide independent forward presence and deterrence, advanced land attack capability in support of the ground campaign, and contribute to naval, joint or combined battle space dominance in littoral operations. DDG 1000 will establish and maintain surface and sub-surface superiority and provide local air defense.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget provides the second increment of split funding required to complete the construction of the two FY 2007 lead ships.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>		
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>(Amt)</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>(Amt)</u>
Procurement	(-)	706.2	(2)	2,557.3	(-)	2,953.5
RDT&E	(-)	<u>1,052.3</u>	(-)	<u>808.5</u>	(-)	<u>503.4</u>
TOTAL	(-)	1,758.5	(2)	3,365.8	(-)	3,456.9

VESSEL PROGRAMS NAVY

DDG-51 AEGIS DESTROYER



Description: The ARLEIGH BURKE Flight IIA Class Guided Missile Destroyer is 471 feet long and displaces 9,300 tons (full load). It is armed with a Vertical Launching System accommodating 96 missiles, including TOMAHAWK, SM-2 and ASROC. Prime features include the SPY-1D and SPS-67(V)3 radars, SQS-53C sonar, three MK-99 illuminators, 5"/54 rapid fire gun with SEAFIRE fire control system, SLQ-32 Electronic Warfare System and decoy launchers, and 6 torpedo tubes in 2 triple mounts. The ship also carries two LAMPS (Light Airborne Multi-Purpose System) Mk III helicopters. The DDG-51 is powered by four General Electric LM2500 gas turbines, which can drive the ship in excess of 31 knots. The lead ship was awarded to Bath Iron Works, Bath, ME in FY 1985. Ingalls Shipbuilding Division of Pascagoula, MS has also been awarded contracts for follow-on ships. FY 2005 funded the last new construction of DDG-51 destroyers.

Mission: The DDG-51 Class ships operate defensively and offensively as units of Carrier Battle Groups and Surface Action Groups, in support of Underway Replenishment Groups and the Marine Amphibious Task Force in multi-threat environments that include air, surface, and subsurface threats.

FY 2008 Program: FY 2008 funds support program completion efforts.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	<u>(-)</u>	<u>147.4</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>354.3</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>78.1</u>
TOTAL	<u>(-)</u>	<u>147.4</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>354.3</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>78.1</u>

VESSEL PROGRAMS NAVY

LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP



Description: The Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) will be a fast, agile, and stealthy surface combatant capable of operating in support of anti-access missions against asymmetric threats in the littorals. It will be the first Navy ship to separate capability from hull form and provide a robust, focused-mission warship to enhance the Navy's ability to establish sea superiority. A networked, lethal, small, fast, stealthy, and highly maneuverable ship, LCS will be capable of employing manned and unmanned mission modules to counter some of the most challenging anti-access threats our naval forces may encounter close to shore—mines, quiet diesel submarines and swarming small boats. The mission modules consist of three types: Mine Warfare, Anti-Submarine Warfare and Anti-Surface Warfare. These modular packages are interchangeable as operational conditions warrant. The contractors for the first LCS are Lockheed Martin (Marinette Marine, Marinette, WI and Bollinger Shipyards, Lockport, LA) and General Dynamics (Austal USA, Mobile, AL).

Mission: Primary missions include prosecution of small boats, mine counter-measures, littoral anti-submarine warfare (ASW). Secondary missions include: intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance.

FY 2008 Program: The budget supports construction of three LCS ships in FY 2008 and two mission module packages.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement*	(2)	470.3	(2)	597.2	(3)	990.8
RDT&E	(1)	584.1	(-)	329.4	(-)	217.5
TOTAL	(3)	1,054.4	(2)	926.6	(3)	1,208.3

* Procurement totals include funding for both ship construction and mission modules.

VESSEL PROGRAMS NAVY

LPD 17 SAN ANTONIO CLASS AMPHIBIOUS TRANSPORT DOCK



Description: The SAN ANTONIO Class Amphibious Transport Dock ships are functional replacements for 41 ships of four classes of amphibious ships. The LPD 17 design includes systems configurations that reduce operating and support costs and facilitate operational performance improvements. System engineering and integration efforts have developed further reductions in life cycle costs and integrated performance upgrades in a rapid, affordable manner. Improvements include composite masts, advanced sensors, advanced computers, advanced command and control software, advanced information systems technologies, and ship based logistics concepts. The contractor is Northrop Grumman Ship Systems, Ingalls Operations, Pascagoula, MS, and Northrop Grumman Ship Systems, Avondale Operations, New Orleans, LA.

Mission: The LPD 17 class ships embark, transport, and land elements of Marine landing forces in an amphibious assault by helicopters, landing craft, and amphibious vehicles.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget provides funding for the LPD 25, the ninth and final ship of the LPD 17 class.

Program Acquisition Costs

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(1)	1,514.3	(-)	379.7	(1)	1,398.9
RDT&E	(-)	11.2	(-)	5.9	(-)	4.3
TOTAL	(1)	1,525.5	(-)	385.6	(1)	1,403.2

VESSEL PROGRAMS NAVY

VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE



Description: The Virginia class is the next-generation of attack submarines and will provide the Navy with the capabilities to maintain undersea supremacy in the 21st century. The Virginia class submarine is nuclear-powered and is intended to replace the fleet of 688 class submarines and is characterized by state-of-the-art stealth and enhanced features for Special Operations Forces. Virginia class submarines are able to attack targets ashore with Tomahawk cruise missiles and conduct covert long-term surveillance of land areas, littoral waters or other sea-based forces. Construction of the Virginia class continues to be performed under a teaming arrangement between the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics, Groton, CT and Northrop Grumman Newport News, Newport News, VA.

Mission: The Virginia class operational missions will include: surveillance, strike warfare, mine countermeasures, and anti-submarine warfare.

FY 2008 Program: FY 2008 funds the fifth ship of the FY 2004-FY 2008 multiyear procurement.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(1)	2,549.6	(1)	2,552.7	(1)	2,498.9
RDT&E	(-)	<u>168.9</u>	(-)	<u>201.4</u>	(-)	<u>224.0</u>
TOTAL	(1)	2,718.5	(1)	2,754.1	(1)	2,722.9

VESSEL PROGRAMS NAVY

CVN Refueling Complex Overhaul (RCOH)



Description: The CVN Refueling Complex Overhaul program is a program to refuel and upgrade Nimitz class aircraft carriers at about their mid-life of 25 years. The nuclear refueling and upgrades will provide for reliable operations during the remaining ship life using only the normal maintenance cycle. This incremental transformation of capabilities allows the ship to adapt to future mission requirements and meet continued service life requirements. The contractor is Northrop Grumman Newport News, Newport News, VA.

Mission: Nuclear aircraft carriers support and operate aircraft to engage in attacks on targets afloat and ashore which threaten our use of the sea and to engage in sustained operations in support of other forces.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 provides advance procurement funds for the CVN 71 RCOH which commences in FY 2010.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(1)	1,320.3	(-)	1,067.1	(-)	297.3
TOTAL	(1)	1,320.3	(-)	1,067.1	(-)	297.3

VESSEL PROGRAMS NAVY

LEWIS AND CLARK CLASS (T-AKE) AUXILIARY DRY CARGO SHIP



Description: The T-AKE Auxiliary Dry Cargo and Ammunition Ship will replace the aging fleet of refrigerated cargo and food stores ships (designated AFS Class) and ammunition ships (designated AE Class) in the Navy's Combat Logistics Force. The T-AKE will provide logistic lift capability as a shuttle ship from sources of supply for transfer at sea to station ships and other Naval Warfare Forces. The first nine ships were awarded to National Steel and Shipbuilding Company (NASSCO), located in San Diego, CA.

Mission: The T-AKE class ships will provide a steady stream of ammunition, spare parts and provisions (dry, refrigerated and frozen) to naval forces at sea in its role as a shuttle ship.

FY 2008 Program: The budget supports the procurement of one T-AKE ship in FY 2008 in the National Defense Sealift Fund (NDSF). This will be the eleventh ship of the class dedicated to the Combat Logistics Force.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>(Amt)</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>(Amt)</u>
Procurement	(1)	386.3	(1)	453.2	(1)	456.1
TOTAL	(1)	386.3	(1)	453.2	(1)	456.1

VESSEL PROGRAMS NAVY

Landing Helicopter Assault Replacement (LHA Replacement) Ship



Description: The Landing Helicopter Assault Replacement (LHA Replacement) Ship is a large deck amphibious assault ship, which will facilitate forward presence and power projection in support of Seapower 21 operational concepts as an integral part of joint, interagency, and multinational maritime expeditionary forces. It will embark, support, and operate for sustained periods with landing force elements including landing craft, aircraft, and Naval amphibious tactical and administrative organizations for command and control. This longer and wider ship will provide increased aviation capability, vehicle lift, cargo magazine capacity, better survivability, increased habitability standards and greater service life margins. Northrop Grumman Ship Systems, Ingalls Operations, Pascagoula, MS, is the contractor.

Mission: The LHA(R) will provide forward presence and power projection, independently and as an integral part of joint, interagency, and multinational maritime expeditionary forces and support Expeditionary Strike Group/Marine Expeditionary Unit (ESG/MEU) operations and as part of Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) operations from the seabase.

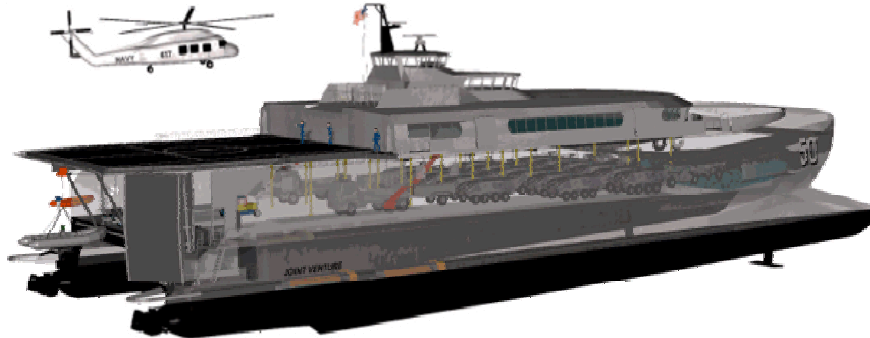
FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget supports the second increment of split funding, FY 2007/FY 2008, to complete the construction of the lead LHA(R) ship.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	148.4	(1)	1,131.1	(-)	1,377.4
RDT&E	(-)	21.6	(-)	12.9	(-)	5.9
TOTAL	(-)	170.0	(1)	1,144.0	(-)	1,383.3

VESSEL PROGRAMS ARMY/NAVY

Joint High Speed Vessel



Description: The Joint High Speed Vessel (JHSV) is a cooperative Army and Navy effort for a high speed shallow draft vessel designed for rapid intratheater transport.

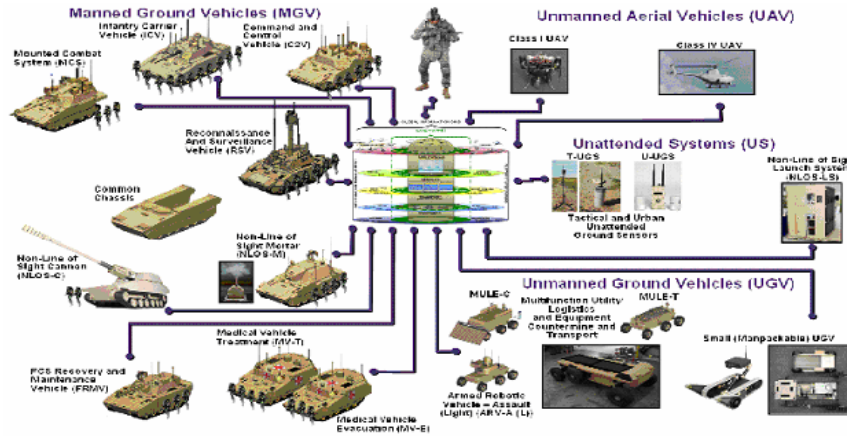
Mission: The JHSV will provide combatant commanders high-speed, intra-theater sealift mobility and inherent cargo handling capacity and the agility to achieve positional advantage over operational distances. Not limited to major ports, the JHSV will be able to operate in austere port environments.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget procures the lead ship for the Army in FY 2008 and the first vessel for the Navy and the second Army vessel in FY 2009. The JHSV is one of three pilot programs in the “Capital Account Pilot Program.”

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007*</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Army	(-)	-	(-)	-	(1)	210.0
RDT&E						
Army	(-)	3.1	(-)	20.2	(-)	5.1
Navy	(-)	6.5	(-)	14.1	(-)	18.9
Subtotal	(-)	9.6	(-)	34.3	(-)	24.0
TOTAL	(-)	9.6	(-)	34.3	(1)	234.0

COMBAT VEHICLES ARMY

FUTURE COMBAT SYSTEMS (FCS)



Description: The Future Combat Systems (FCS) is the Army's principal modernization program. It is a complex acquisition program that involves developing and integrating a family 14 manned and unmanned ground vehicles, air vehicles, sensors and munitions that are linked by an information network. FCS modernizes the Army's ability to move, shoot and communicate on the battlefield. It is the material solution for the Army's future force.

Through FY 2007, the FCS program is about 1/3 of the way and \$11.4 billion through development. It plans to achieve initial operational capability in FY 2015 and full operational capability in FY 2017.

Mission: FCS is designed to transform the Army into a more rapidly deployable and responsive force, moving away from the large division-centric structure.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget funds the continued development of 8 manned ground vehicles, 2 unmanned ground vehicles, 2 unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), non-line of sight launch system, unattended ground sensors, and an information network.

Program Acquisition Costs

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	100.0
RDT&E	(-)	3,219.0	(-)	3,389.0	(-)	3,563.0
TOTAL	(-)	3,219.0	(-)	3,389.0	(-)	3,663.0

COMBAT VEHICLES
ARMY
M1 ABRAMS TANK UPGRADE



Description: The Abrams tank modernization strategy comprises two variants, the M1A1 and M1A2. The M1A1 modernization program includes increased armor protection, a nuclear, biological, and chemical protection system, and a second-generation thermal sensor. The M1A2 modernization program includes a commander's independent thermal viewer, position navigation equipment, and improved fire control system. The M1A2 system enhancement program (SEP) adds second-generation thermal sensors and a thermal management system. The prime contractor is General Dynamics Land Systems of Sterling Heights, MI.

Mission: Provides mobile, protected firepower for battlefield superiority.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget procures and fields M1A2 SEPs for the 1st Armored Division (1AD), Ft. Bliss, TX, and completes fielding of M1A1 tanks to the 3rd Infantry Division (3ID), Ft. Stewart, GA, in support of Army Modularity.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
<u>FY 2006*</u>		<u>FY 2007**</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>		
<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	
Procurement	(60) 893.9	(180) 1,632.8	(9)† 641.9			
RDT&E	<u>(-) 21.8</u>	<u>(-) 12.6</u>	<u>(-) 27.6</u>			
TOTAL	(60) 915.7	(180) 1,645.4	(9) 669.5			

* FY 2006 production includes \$252.7 million provided by Title IX of the FY 2006 DoD Appropriations Act and \$503.0 million of the FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental.

** FY 2007 production includes \$1,274.7 million provided by Title IX of the 2007 DoD Appropriation Act

† P-1 in the Justification Book incorrectly shows (18) M1A2 SEP tanks procured in FY 2008.

COMBAT VEHICLES ARMY

STRYKER FAMILY OF ARMORED VEHICLES



Description: Stryker is a four-wheel drive, selective eight-wheel drive, armored vehicle weighing approximately 19 tons. It can reach speeds of 62 mph on the highway and has a maximum range of 312 miles. Stryker configurations include Mobile Gun System (MGS); Reconnaissance; Anti-Tank; Nuclear, Biological, Chemical, and Radiological Vehicle (NBCRV); Guided Missile; and Medical Evacuation vehicle variants, as well as carriers for Mortars, Engineering Squads, Command Groups, and Fire Support Teams. General Dynamics Land Systems produces the Stryker light armored vehicle series.

Mission: The Stryker program provides a medium weight fighting vehicle with enhanced mobility, lethality, survivability and sustainability to meet the Army's transformation strategy.

FY 2008 Program: FY 2008 continues to procure vehicles and associated support and equipment for the 7th Stryker Brigade, and replaces battle losses.

Program Acquisition Costs

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006*</u>		<u>FY 2007**</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(494)	1,318.6	(100)	902.5	(127)	1,039.0
RDT&E	<u>(-)</u>	<u>35.4</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>142.5</u>
TOTAL	(494)	1,354.0	(100)	911.1	(127)	1,181.5

* FY 2006 production includes \$180.0 million provided by Title IX of the FY 2006 DoD Appropriations Act and \$158.9 million of the FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental.

** FY 2007 production includes \$107.1 million provided by Title IX of the 2007 DoD Appropriations Act

GROUND PROGRAMS MARINE CORPS

EXPEDITIONARY FIGHTING VEHICLE



Description: The Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle (EFV) is a keystone for the Marine Corps Expeditionary Maneuver Warfare and Ship-to-Objective Maneuver warfighting concepts. It represents the Marine Corps' primary means of tactical mobility for the Marine Rifle Squad during the conduct of amphibious operations and subsequent ground combat operations ashore. The EFV provides increased operational tempo, survivability and lethality throughout the battlespace and across the spectrum of conflict. The EFV is a replacement for the current Amphibious Assault Vehicle (AAV) which was originally fielded in 1972. The lead contractor for EFV is General Dynamics of Woodbridge, VA.

Mission: The EFV is a self-deploying, high-water-speed, armored amphibious vehicle that provides high speed transport of embarked Marine infantry from ships located beyond the horizon. The EFV provides land mobility and direct fire support during combat operations.

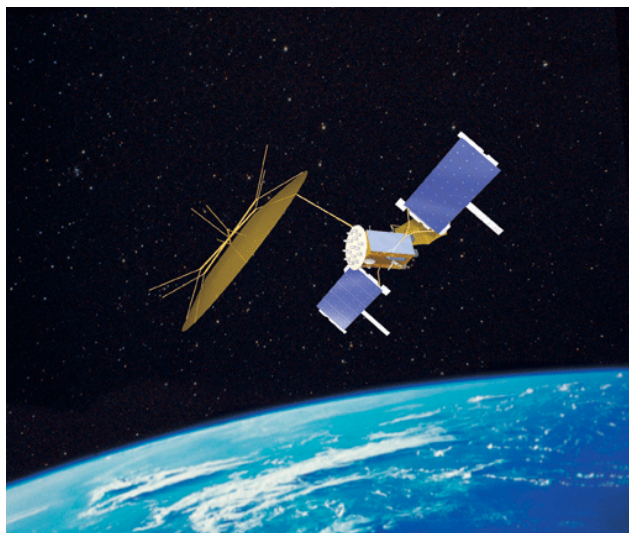
FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 program continues system development.

Program Acquisition Costs

		(\$ Millions)			
<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u> <u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	28.8	(-)	-	(-) -
RDT&E	(-)	243.9	(-)	347.8	(-) 288.2
TOTAL	(-)	272.7	(-)	347.8	(-) 288.2

SPACE PROGRAMS NAVY

MOBILE USER OBJECTIVE SYSTEM (MUOS)



Description: The Mobile User Objective System (MUOS) is the next generation DoD advanced narrow band communications satellite constellation. The prime contractor for the Risk Reduction and Design Development is Lockheed Martin Space Systems, Sunnyvale, CA. Lockheed's principal sub-contractors are General Dynamics, Scottsdale, AZ and Boeing Satellite Systems, El Segundo, CA. The first satellite launch is planned for FY 2010.

Mission: This program will satisfy UHF narrow-band communication requirements of our deployed forces.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget provides funding to: continue work on fabrication, assembly, integration and test of the first two satellites; design and development of the entire ground segment; and advanced procurement for the 3rd satellite; and launch services for the first satellite.

Program Acquisition Costs

	(\$ Millions)					
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>(Amt)</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>(Amt)</u>
Procurement	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	215.8
RDT&E	(-)	<u>449.5</u>	(-)	<u>662.4</u>	(-)	<u>611.6</u>
TOTAL	(-)	449.5	(-)	662.4	(-)	827.4

SPACE PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

ADVANCED EXTREMELY HIGH FREQUENCY (AEHF)



Description: The Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) Satellite is a constellation of communications satellites that will replenish the existing EHF system (MILSTAR) at a much higher capacity and data rate capability. The AEHF constellation will provide survivable, anti-jam, worldwide secure communications for the warfighter. The first satellite is expected to launch in 2008 aboard an intermediate sized variant of the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV). The prime contractors for the AEHF Program are Lockheed Martin Space Systems, Sunnyvale, CA and Northrop Grumman, Redondo Beach, CA.

Mission: The Advanced EHF Satellite will provide secure, survivable worldwide communications. It will support both strategic and tactical users and be backward compatible with the MILSTAR communication system.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget will provide funding to continue the assembly and integration of the first two satellites and continue the development of the ground control system.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(1)	521.9	(-)	-	(-)	7.8
RDT&E	(-)	639.2	(-)	630.9	(-)	603.2
TOTAL	(1)	1,161.1	(-)	630.9	(-)	611.0

SPACE PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE (EELV)



Description: EELV is replacing the current families of Delta, Atlas, and Titan expendable launch vehicles with a new, lower cost program for the acquisition of space launch services. The goal of EELV is to significantly reduce launch costs over current systems by redesigning launch hardware and ground processing facilities and by introducing commercial business practices. The Air Force and two EELV contractors (Boeing, Huntington Beach, CA, and Lockheed Martin, Denver, CO) have shared the cost of developing the EELV.

Mission: EELV provides the DoD, the National Reconnaissance Office, and other government and commercial purchasers of launch services with low cost, highly reliable access to space for medium to heavy lift class of satellites.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget provides funding for the procurement of five launch vehicles and associated launch services and support activities.

Program Acquisition Costs

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(1)	603.2	(3)	852.1	(5)	1,166.6
RDT&E	(-)	19.1	(-)	19.7	(-)	-
TOTAL	(1)	622.3	(3)	871.8	(5)	1,166.6

SPACE PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLES (MLV)



Description: Provides for procurement and launch of Medium Launch Vehicles (MLVs) for use in launching medium weight satellites into orbit. The prime contractor for the Delta MLV is Boeing, Huntington Beach, CA. The prime contractor for the Atlas MLV is Lockheed Martin, Denver, CO.

Mission: The Delta MLV launches NAVSTAR Global Positioning System satellites. The Atlas MLV launches National Reconnaissance Office payloads to orbit.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget provides funding for launch vehicle and launch pad support as the final Air Force procured Delta II launch vehicles fly out.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	144.6	(-)	101.3	(-)	117.7
RDT&E	<u>(-)</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>---</u>
TOTAL	(-)	144.6	(-)	101.3	(-)	117.7

**SPACE PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE**

GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS)



Description: The NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (NAVSTAR GPS) provides a global, three-dimensional positioning, velocity and time information system for aircraft, artillery, ships, tanks and other weapons delivery systems. The prime contractor for the Block IIR satellites is Lockheed Martin, King of Prussia, PA. Boeing, Seal Beach, CA, is manufacturing the Block IIF satellite variant which possesses increased anti-jam capabilities over the Block IIR satellites. The fully operational GPS constellation consists of 24 satellites in orbit at all time.

Mission: To provide a global system of satellites for navigation and position locating purposes.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget provides for satellite launch and integration; continued development of the GPS constellation, as well as the GPS III satellite variant, the next generation in precision satellite navigation.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(3)	349.9	(-)	96.5	(-)	221.6
RDT&E	(-)	264.1	(-)	490.1	(-)	708.2
TOTAL	(3)	614.0	(-)	586.6	(-)	929.8

**SPACE PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE**

**NATIONAL POLAR-ORBITING OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL
SATELLITE SYSTEM (NPOESS)**



Description: The National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS) will be used to monitor global environmental conditions through a highly technical collection and dissemination process.

Mission: A four satellite constellation will provide timely, high-quality environmental data on weather and atmospheric conditions, covering the oceans, land, and near-space environments.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget continues system development and design for risk reduction missions involving both ground and space. NPOESS is a joint effort with the Department of Commerce (DOC), the National Aeronautics Space Administration (NASA) and the US Air Force. Initial launch capability for NPOESS is planned for FY 2013. The prime contractor is Northrop Grumman Space Technology, Redondo Beach, CA.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
RDT&E	(-)	318.6	(-)	347.4	(-)	334.9
TOTAL	(-)	318.6	(-)	347.4	(-)	334.9

**SPACE PROGRAMS
AIR FORCE**

SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) - HIGH



Description: The SBIRS-High system will field a constellation of two satellites in geosynchronous orbit (GEO) and two satellites in highly elliptical orbit (HEO) to provide initial warning of a ballistic missile attack against the United States, its deployed forces, or its allies. SBIRS-H is the Follow-on system to the Defense Support Program. SBIRS-High will be launched with a medium variant Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV). Lockheed Martin, Sunnyvale, CA, is the prime contractor for SBIRS-High. The first launch of SBIRS High is scheduled for FY 2009.

Mission: SBIRS High will use new technologies to enhance detection and improve reporting of strategic and tactical ballistic missile launches.

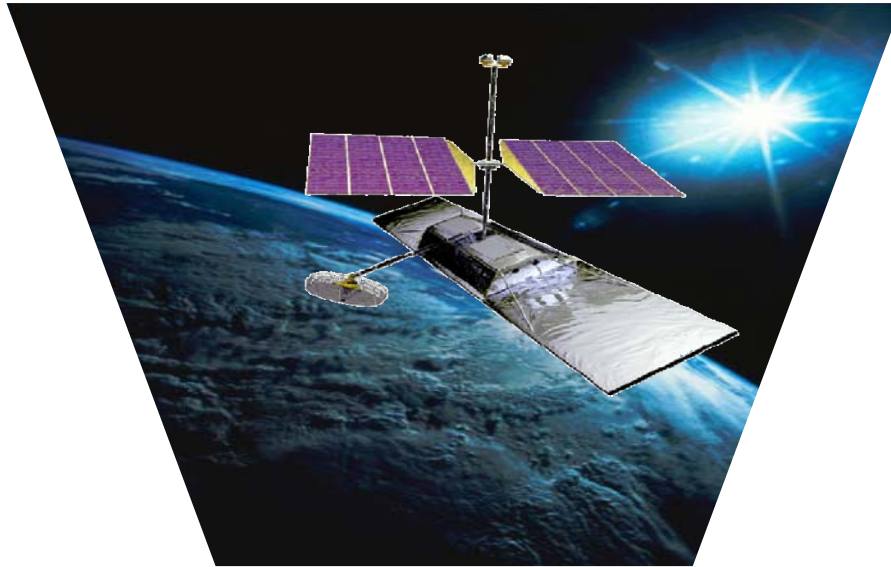
FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget provides funding to continue the assembly, integration, and testing of the first two SBIRS GEO satellites. It also provides advance procurement for the SBIRS GEO-3 satellite and the HEO-3 and 4 payloads.

**Program Acquisition Costs
(\$ Millions)**

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>(Amt)</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>(Amt)</u>
Procurement	(-)	3.6	(-)	4.2	(-)	483.0
RDT&E	(-)	<u>706.6</u>	(-)	<u>664.9</u>	(-)	<u>587.0</u>
TOTAL	(-)	710.2	(-)	669.1	(-)	1,070.0

SPACE PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

SPACE RADAR (SR)



Description: The Space Radar system is envisioned as a persistent, global, situational awareness system, part of a horizontally integrated Department-wide and national system of systems. Northrop Grumman, Redondo Beach, CA and Lockheed Martin Denver, CO are the Concept Development contractors. The first satellite launch of the system is currently planned to occur in FY 2016.

Mission: The Space Radar is a new system of satellites that will provide persistent all weather worldwide surveillance.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget provides funding for continued system development and risk reduction efforts.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	*
RDT&E	(-)	<u>98.1</u>	(-)	<u>185.4</u>	(-)	<u>*</u>
TOTAL	(-)	98.1	(-)	185.4	(-)	*

* Classified funding

SPACE PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

TRANSFORMATIONAL SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (TSAT)



Description: The TSAT system is critical to the transformation of the warfighters' information capabilities. It will replace the Advanced Extremely High Frequency Satellite Communication System and provide secure, survivable, anti-jam communications for strategic and tactical users. The Risk Reduction & System Definition contractors are Lockheed Martin Space Systems, Sunnyvale, CA and Boeing, El Segundo, CA. The first satellite is currently planned to launch in FY 2014.

Mission: The TSAT system will provide the Department with secure, survivable worldwide communications using internet protocol packet switching and laser technologies.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget will provide funding to continue early system development and definition, along with technology risk reduction efforts.

Program Acquisition Costs

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
RDT&E	<u>(-)</u>	<u>416.8</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>729.9</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>963.6</u>
TOTAL	(-)	416.8	(-)	729.9	(-)	963.6

SPACE PROGRAMS AIR FORCE

WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SYSTEM (WGS)



Description: The Wideband Gapfiller System (WGS) is a constellation of five satellites that will provide unprotected satellite bandwidth primarily for deployed and warfighter communications. The satellites will be launched with an intermediate sized variant of the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV). The first launch is planned for 4QFY07. The prime contractor for the WGS Program is Boeing Space Systems, El Segundo, CA.

Mission: The Wideband Gapfiller Satellite system will augment the Department's Interim Wideband System consisting of the Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) and the Global Broadcast Service (GBS). Additionally, WGS will provide a new two-way Ka-band service.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget provides integration and testing for the first three satellites.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>(Amt)</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>(Amt)</u>
Procurement	(-)	71.3	(1)	412.5	(1)	325.2
RDT&E	(-)	<u>97.7</u>	(-)	<u>37.5</u>	(-)	<u>19.2</u>
TOTAL	(-)	169.0	(1)	450.0	(1)	344.4

OTHER PROGRAMS
ARMY
FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES



Description: The Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles (FHTV) consists of the Palletized Load System (PLS) and the Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT). The PLS consists of a 16.5-ton tactical vehicle composed of a truck (10x10 with central tire inflation system (CTIS)) with integral self load/unload capability, 16.5-ton companion trailer, and demountable cargo beds (flatracks). The HEMTT is a 10-ton vehicle (8x8) which comes in five configurations (M977-Cargo w/Crane, M978-2500 gallon Fuel Tanker, M983-Tractor, M9841A1-Wrecker, M985-Cargo w/Heavy Crane, and M1120-Load Handling System (LHS)). Oshkosh Truck Corporation of Oshkosh, WI is the prime contractor for FHTV.

Mission: The Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles (FHTV) is used in line haul, local haul, unit resupply, and other missions throughout the tactical environment to support modern and highly mobile combat units. The PLS is a key transportation component of the Maneuver Ammunition Distribution System. The HEMTT provides resupply for combat vehicles, helicopters, and missile systems in combat support units across all tactical mobility levels.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 program procures 980 FHTV vehicles.

Program Acquisition Costs

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006*</u>		<u>FY 2007**</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(486)	369.5	(1,600)	1,011.9	(980)	483.0
RDT&E	<u>(-)</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>1.9</u>
TOTAL	(486)	390.4	(1,600)	1,025.2	(980)	484.9

* FY 2006 production includes \$75.0 million provided by Title IX of the FY 2006 DoD Appropriations Act and \$142.0 million of the FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental.

** FY 2007 production includes \$660.0 million provided by Title IX of the 2007 DoD Appropriations Act.

**OTHER PROGRAMS
ARMY**

FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES (FMTV)



Description: The FMTV is a family of diesel powered trucks in the 2 1/2 ton (4x4) and 5 ton (6x6) payload classes that will modernize and improve the existing medium-tactical wheeled vehicle fleet. This Non-Developmental Item (NDI) procurement capitalizes on current state of the art automotive technology including a diesel engine, automatic transmission, and central tire inflation system (CTIS). The FMTV consists of multiple body styles: cargo, wrecker, dump, tractor, airdrop, etc. The FMTV with its enhanced mobility, state of the art components, and logistics commonality between Light (4x4 LMTV) and Medium (6x6 MTV) will improve unit operational capabilities and reduce Operation and Support (O&S) costs. The prime contractor is Armor Holdings Tactical Vehicle Systems Division in Sealy, TX.

Mission: The FMTV's numerous models perform a wide variety of missions including cargo transport (cargo model), vehicle recovery operations (wrecker), construction (dump), line haul (tractor), and airdrop missions (Low Velocity Air Drop (LVAD) model). FMTVs provide combat support and combat service support unit missions as well as civil disaster relief.

FY 2008 Program: The Army's FY 2008 program will procure 2,862 trucks.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006*</u>		<u>FY 2007**</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(3,276)	674.8	(5,788)	1,484.0	(2,862)	828.4
RDT&E	<u>(-)</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>12.9</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>2.0</u>
TOTAL	(3,276)	692.8	(5,788)	1,496.9	(2,862)	830.4

* FY 2006 production includes \$45.0 million provided by Title IX of the FY 2006 DoD Appropriations Act and \$249.0 million of the FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental.

** FY 2007 production includes \$795.0 million provided by Title IX of the 2007 DoD Appropriations Act

**OTHER PROGRAMS
ARMY/NAVY**

HIGH MOBILITY MULTIPURPOSE WHEELED VEHICLE (HMMWV)



Description: The High Mobility Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) is a light, highly mobile, diesel powered, air transportable and air droppable, 4-wheel drive tactical vehicle. The HMMWV can be configured through the use of common components and kits to become a cargo/troop carrier, armament carrier, shelter carrier, ambulance, and TOW and Stinger weapons carrier. The prime contractor is AM General of Mishawaka, IN.

Mission: The HMMWV fulfills specific missions by serving as the platform for several weapon systems. All variants are built on an Expanded Capacity Vehicle (ECV) chassis which provides additional carrying capacity and are produced with an integrated armor package with the capacity to accept add-on armor kits.

FY 2008 Program: The Army and Marine Corps FY 2008 program procures 3,346 HMMWV's with integrated armor and safety initiatives to support the Global War on Terror and Modularity.

	Program Acquisition Costs					
	(\$ Millions)					
	<u>FY 2006*</u>		<u>FY 2007**</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement						
Army	(7,096)	1,281.4	(9,253)	1,659.0	(3,268)	596.6
Navy	<u>(128)</u>	<u>20.2</u>	<u>(63)</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>(99)</u>	<u>10.6</u>
TOTAL	(7,224)	1,301.6	(9,316)	1,664.6	(3,3367)	607.2

* FY 2006 production includes \$170.0 million provided by Title IX of the FY 2006 DoD Appropriations Act and \$890.0 million of the FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental.

** FY 2007 production includes \$1,074.9 million provided by Title IX of the 2007 DoD Appropriations Act

GROUND PROGRAMS ARMY

ARMORED SECURITY VEHICLE



Description: The Armored Security Vehicle (ASV) is a lightly armored all-wheel drive vehicle with 360 degree armor protection offering front, rear and side protection from .50 caliber armor-piercing ammunition; 12.7mm API protected; 60mm at 10 feet overhead protection, and 155 mm at 15 meter airburst. It employs the MK19, M48, M249, M36 Day/Night weapon sights, FBCB2, VRC-92, NBC protection system, a vehicle intercom system w/ CVC helmets, and has counter-IED capability. The vehicle expands crew protection with ammunition reload carried out under-armor. It fords water depths of 60 inches without the aid of a fording kit; transverses 24-inch vertical obstacles and can climb a 60-percent gradient. The ASV has a 440 mile range, speed of 63 mph, is C130 transportable, with 3,350 lb payload. It carries a crew of 3 plus one passenger.

Mission: Provides Military Police an armored combat vehicle that increases lethality, mobility, and survivability. Missions include combat patrols/quick reaction force, area security, law and order operations, high value target protection, and convoy security protection. Also provides force protection to combat, CS and CSS units and Convoy Protection Platform (CPP). Used in OIF for Police Transition Team (PTT) missions.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget procures and fields 180 ASV's.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
<u>FY 2006*</u>		<u>FY 2007**</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>		
<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	
Procurement	(97)	115.5	(183)	160.4	(180)	155.1
TOTAL	(97)	115.5	(183)	160.4	(180)	155.1

* FY 2006 production includes \$41.0 million provided by Title IX of the FY 2006 DoD Appropriations Act and \$39.0 million of the FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental.

** FY 2007 production includes \$83.0 million provided by Title IX of the 2007 DoD Appropriations Act.

OTHER PROGRAMS ARMY

JOINT NETWORK NODE – NETWORK



Description: The Army is acquiring and fielding the Joint Network Node – Network (JNN-N) to improve communications capabilities for deployed units in Afghanistan and Iraq. The JNN-N provides the warfighters with voice, data and video communications. It replaces the Army's legacy Mobile Subscribe Equipment (MSE) in the divisions.

The JNN-N is both commercial and government off-of-the shelf equipment. It consists of a suite of satellite-based communications equipment and associated network equipment that are housed in a shelter and mounted on a HMMWV for mobility to provide command and control functions to each deployed division. While it is a rapidly deployable system, the JNN-N itself needs to be stationary in order to communicate.

Mission: The JNN-N provides internet-based connectivity to the warfighter and seamless interoperability with the current and future tactical networks; and supports satellite and land-based connectivity.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget procures JNN-N as a DoD program of record. Since FY 2004 \$1.3 billion of JNN-N equipment has been procured by the war supplementals as an urgent operational requirement.

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)

	<u>FY 2006*</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	678.7	(-)	226.9	(-)	312.6
RDT&E	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	16.6
TOTAL	(-)	678.7	(-)	226.9	(-)	329.2

* FY 2006 production includes \$154.0 million provided by Title IX in the FY 2006 DoD Appropriations Act and \$524.7 million of the FY 006 Emergency Supplemental.

OTHER PROGRAMS ARMY

SINCGARS RADIO



Description: The Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS) is a flexible and secure combat radio. Originally it provided a voice-only capability, but it has evolved into a software defined, open architecture system with networking capabilities. SINCGARS includes a frequency-hopping and jam resistant feature that can defeat sophisticated threat jamming techniques on the digitized battlefield.

The SINCGARS continues its evolutionary development with the fielding of the Advanced SINCGARS System Improvement Program (ASIP) radio. The SINCGARS ASIP radio provides for enhanced data and voice communications while using commercial Internet Protocols.

The family of SINCGARS radios is employed on such systems as the Bradley M2A3, PATRIOT, ABRAMS M1A2SEP, and the Longbow Apache helicopter.

Mission: The SINCGARS provides clear, secure voice and data communications that provide situational awareness and transmit command and information across the entire battlefield.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget procures SINCGARS radios to provide command and control for the combat/combat support/combat service support units.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006*</u>		<u>FY 2007**</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(-)	784.9	(-)	188.9	(-)	137.1
TOTAL	(-)	784.9	(-)	188.9	(-)	137.1

* FY 2006 production includes \$450.0 million provided by Title IX in the FY 2006 DoD Appropriations Act and \$260.0 million by the FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental

** FY 2007 production includes \$124.5 million provided by Title IX in the FY 2007 DoD

OTHER PROGRAMS
DoD Wide

JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM

Description: The Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS) is a DoD-wide effort lead by the Navy to develop, produce, integrate, test and field a family of interoperable, digital, affordable, multi-channel, software-reprogrammable radios at moderate risk which will provide secure, wireless networking communications capabilities for mobile and fixed site uses. Ground, airborne, vehicular, maritime and small form factors variants of the radio hardware and 36 waveforms for importing into the JTRS hardware are being developed under this program.

The JTRS development and acquisition program was restructured in March 2006 to emphasize cost and schedule performance while executing a moderate technical risk program. All the JTRS products are being developed in a joint environment to maximize hardware and software commonality and reusability. The prime contractors are Boeing, Lockheed Martin, ViaSat Inc. and General Dynamics Decision Systems.

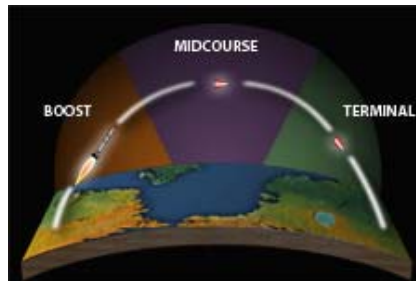
Mission: All the JTRS products will have the ability to simultaneously receive, transmit and relay voice, data and video communications with a software re-programmable, net-workable, multi-band and multi-mode system.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 budget funds the design, development and manufacture of JTRS engineering development models (EDMs), to include hardware and software.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
RDT&E	(-)	371.3	(-)	795.3	(-)	853.7
Operation & Maintenance	(-)	-	(-)	5.8	(-)	16.9
TOTAL	(-)	371.3	(-)	801.1	(-)	870.6

OTHER PROGRAMS DOD-WIDE/JOINT

MISSILE DEFENSE



Description: A multi-layer, multifaceted program designed to protect the United States, our Allies and deployed forces from missile attack. The program is managed as one system that will explore concepts and eventually develop and field air, sea, ground, and space systems that will intercept any range of threat in the boost, midcourse or terminal phases of flight trajectory. Major systems include Ground Based Midcourse (formerly National Missile Defense), Airborne Laser, Sea Based Midcourse (formerly Navy Theater Wide), Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD), and Space Tracking and Surveillance System (formerly Space Based Infra-Red System – Low (SBIRS-L)). Contractors include Boeing, Lockheed Martin, and Raytheon.

Mission: To conduct research and development of defensive technologies and related systems that may enable the destruction of ballistic missiles and warheads in flight; and to develop and field systems that protect the United States as well as allied forces from a missile attack.

FY 2008 Program: Funding initiatives will continue the production and fielding of ground-based interceptors; development of mobile ground-based interceptors; support the continued production and fielding of forward based radars; production and delivery of the mobile sea-based interceptors.

(Funding table continued on next page)

Program Acquisition Costs (\$ Millions)						
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007*</u>		<u>FY 2008*</u>	
RDT&E	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>(Amt)</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>(Amt)</u>
MDA						
BMD Technologies	(-)	147.3	(-)	193.3	(-)	118.6
Advanced Concepts/ Special Programs	(-)	271.0	(-)	353.0	(-)	323.3
BMD Terminal Defense	(-)	1,120.9	(-)	1,092.1	(-)	962.6
BMD Midcourse Defense	(-)	2,391.2	(-)	3,043.1	(-)	2,520.1
AEGIS BMD	(-)	893.0	(-)	1,122.7	(-)	1,059.1
BMD Boost Defense	(-)	455.6	(-)	629.0	(-)	548.7
BMD Sensors	(-)	284.3	(-)	514.1	(-)	778.2
Space Tracking and Surveillance	(-)	220.0	(-)	322.2	(-)	331.5
BMD System Interceptors	(-)	200.4	(-)	356.0	(-)	227.5
BMD Test and Targets	(-)	605.7	(-)	594.2	(-)	586.2
Multiple Kill Vehicle	(-)	48.4	(-)	144.4	(-)	271.2
Other Programs	<u>(-)</u>	<u>1,044.1</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>1,017.2</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>1,069.0</u>
Subtotal	(-)	7,681.9	(-)	9,381.3	(-)	8,796.0
JTAMDO (Joint Staff)	<u>(-)</u>	<u>76.3</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>52.3</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>53.7</u>
TOTAL	(-)	7,758.2	(-)	9,433.6	(-)	8,849.7

* Does not include BRAC costs

Quantities are inventoried on the calendar year as displayed below:

Quantity <u>Interceptor</u>	Planned BMDS Interceptor Inventory (Cumulative Totals)		
	<u>CY 2006</u>	<u>CY 2007</u>	<u>CY 2008</u>
GBIs	14	24	30
SM-3s	14	21	40
TOTAL	28	45	70

OTHER PROGRAMS DOD-WIDE/JOINT

CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION



Description: The Chemical Demilitarization program is composed of three major defense acquisition programs with the goal of destroying a variety of chemical agents and weapons, as well as the destruction of former chemical weapon production facilities. The program is designed to eliminate the existing chemical weapons stockpile in compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), while ensuring the safety and security of the workers, the public and the environment.

Mission Areas: There are five mission areas within the Chemical Demilitarization Program: (1) destroying chemical agents and weapons stockpile using incineration technology; (2) destroying bulk containers stockpile filled with chemical agent using neutralization technology; (3) destroying chemical agents and weapons stockpile using neutralization technologies; (4) destroying chemical warfare materiel (CWM) that is not a part of the stockpile including: disposal of binary chemical weapons, former production facilities, miscellaneous CWM and recovered chemical weapons, and remediation support activities; and (5) chemical stockpile emergency preparedness.

FY 2008 Program: The FY 2008 Budget reflects an increase over prior fiscal years primarily associated with funding the design and early construction efforts at the two pilot facilities located in Pueblo, CO and Blue Grass, KY. Both these sites will use alternative technologies (chemical agent neutralization) for incineration.

Program Acquisition Costs

			(\$ Millions)			
	<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007*</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>	
	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>(Amt)</u>	<u>(Qty)</u>	<u>(Amt)</u>
CAMD	(-)	1,386.8	(-)	1,272.4	(-)	1,455.7
MILCON	(-)	-	(-)	51.0	(-)	86.2
TOTAL	(-)	1,386.8	(-)	1,323.4	(-)	1,541.9

* Funding shown in FY 2007 is the CRA amount. Budget request totals \$131.0

OTHER PROGRAMS DOD-WIDE/JOINT

PATRIOT MEADS CAP



Description: PATRIOT is a ground-based air and terminal ballistic missile defense system, using guided missiles to engage and destroy multiple targets at varying ranges. The PATRIOT Advanced Capability - 3 (PAC-3) is the latest evolution of the phased material change improvement program to PATRIOT.

The PATRIOT/Medium Extended Air Defense System (MEADS) Combined Aggregate Program (CAP) is a cooperative program with Germany and Italy to develop a ground-based air and terminal ballistic missile defense capability. The PATRIOT/MEADS CAP will be a highly mobile, tactically deployable system to protect the maneuver force from short and medium range ballistic missiles, cruise missiles, and other air breathing threats. It will have the capability to provide point defense of critical assets in addition to providing continuous protection of a rapidly advancing maneuver force.

The MEADS design and development phase contract was awarded in May 2005. The total cost of the contract is \$3.4B with the following cost sharing agreement: United States. (58.1%), Germany (25.2%) and Italy (16.7%). The Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) to the PAC-3 Missile has been selected as the primary interceptor. The MSE has more responsive control surfaces and a two-pulse solid rocket motor, providing more maneuverability and expanding the battlespace.

Mission: To protect critical assets and maneuver forces that belong to the Corps and Echelons Above Corps from Cruise Missiles, Tactical Ballistic Missiles, fixed and rotary wing aircraft, and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles.

(Continued on next page)

FY 2008 Program: The budget request supports the modernization of the ground support equipment, continues development of PATRIOT product improvements and continuing the evolutionary development and fielding of the PAC-3 missile, a high-velocity, hit-to-kill, surface-to-air missile with the range, accuracy, and lethality necessary to effectively intercept and destroy ballistic missiles, to include those with weapons of mass destruction.

Program Acquisition Costs						
(\$ Millions)						
<u>FY 2006</u>		<u>FY 2007</u>		<u>FY 2008</u>		
	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Amt</u>
Procurement	(112)	549.6	(112)	572.2	(108)	550.2
RDT&E	<u>(-)</u>	<u>289.8</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>336.6</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>383.0</u>
TOTAL	(112)	839.4	(112)	908.8	(108)	933.2

* Operations & Support costs not shown